NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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BISHOP NOLL APPEALS FOR CHRISTIAN FRONT

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CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

The Most Reverend John Francis Noll

BACK in 1912, when the anti-Catholic policy of "The Appeal to Reason" had reacted unfavorably upon the Socialist party, several staff members of the paper withdrew to found an outright anti-Catholic sheet, independent of party responsibility. Completely unrestrained in its fabrication of whole-cloth scandals, and distributed by night on the doorsteps of the nation, the success of "The Menace" attracted a score of imitators. Catholics of America seemed helpless to combat the scurrilous flood of vilification and untruth.

In the midst of this national nightmare, a red-headed parish priest in Huntington, Indiana, named Noll, single-handedly and alone took up the challenge. Reprinting some pages of "The Menace" at his own expense, the young priest sent them to the Bishops with an offer to undertake a counter-acting campaign of truth, providing the clergy would co-operate by aiding its circulation. That infant project grew, in 27 years, to become the popular National Catholic Action Weekly—"OUR SUNDAY VISITOR."

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR's campaign of truth-telling put to rout the whole breed of bigot scandal sheets. When their lingering remnants revived momentarily under Ku Klux Klan auspices, they found "Red" Noll still on the job to blast their night-riding white robed secrecy with equally effective publicity.

Advanced to the head of his diocese, the publisher-priest continued as a battling bishop. Earl Browder's insulting invitation to Catholics to join Communists in an "American Democratic Front" was certain to draw the fire of his pen. Bishop Noll's answer to the Red challenge is his appeal to Catholics to rally in a united Christian Front, published on Page 3 of today's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

VOL. 2A NO. 6

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Social Justice

AUGUST 8, 1938

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Schedule of Shrine Tours

DEDICATION DAYS

AUGUST 7—Cincinnati, Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Dayton.

AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.

AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

CINCINNATI DAY
AUGUST 7

INDICATIONS are that Cincinnati Day at the Shrine of the Little Flower will be one of the biggest days ever seen in Royal Oak. This is due to the many friends of Father Coughlin living in the *beautiful city of Cincinnati and especially* to Mr. Michael Herschel, 3437 McFadden Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Herschel is cooperating with the various groups in the city to insure the success of the tour to Royal Oak on August 7. For more information, contact Mr. Herschel. His telephone number is Montana 3568-W.

MICHIGAN DAY
at the Shrine of the Little Flower
August 21, 1938

FOR the past three years, the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan, has been host to various groups of people and friends. They have come from the different cities and states of the nation. These groups have had special days dedicated in their honor; days when all the services at the Shrine were enacted for their benefit. Since the inauguration of this program, thousands of letters have been received from people living in the State of Michigan requesting that a special day be set aside for them.

In response to this state-wide appeal, Father Coughlin has dedicated Sunday, August 21 as Michigan Day at the Shrine of the Little Flower. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, solemn services will be held at which Father Coughlin will participate and preach. Another interesting and beautiful service will be conducted in the afternoon beginning at 2:30 o'clock. We are sure that Michigan will be well represented at the Shrine on that day.

Already various groups from Port Huron, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Detroit and elsewhere are planning to come to the Shrine on August 21. Father Coughlin will have a message of special importance for the people of Michigan on that day.

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, MINN.
August 21, 1938

Leaving Minneapolis, Saturday, August 20 at 12:30

Returning Monday evening, August 22

ROUND TRIP FARE

$25.00

Stay in Hotel one night

For more information contact:
MR. J. J. BURNS
700 Marquette Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

"CHRISTIAN FRONT" CONTEST

At the request of many readers who were prevented by vacations and other causes from making an early entry into the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, we are reprinting the first 10 questions of the contest in today's issue. They were first printed in a group of ten in last week's issue.

Contestants who wish to have their prizes doubled in the event of victory must have their letters bearing entry coupons postmarked at or before Midnight of next Saturday, August 13.

Cash prizes in the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest total 159 and will foot up $14,000.00 if their winners are shown by the records to have entered the competition before the doubling "deadline."

Contestants already entered and who have already sent in their answers to questions No. 9 and No. 10 need not do so again. Questions No. 11 and No. 12 will appear next week.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY DELAWARE AND MARYLAND

A special tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower, will be conducted over LABOR DAY, (September 3, 4, 5, 1938.)

The fare for the LABOR DAY tour will be based upon the number of inquiries received up to MIDNIGHT of Tuesday, August 2nd.

Anyone interested in taking this trip is requested to write at once to either of the following:

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD
151 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephones
PENnypacker 1900-01-02-03 RITtenhouse 4500
FLOYD M. NELLETT
151 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone—REGent 6873

WISCONSIN DAY
August 21, 1938

Mr. Joseph A. Halaska, 917½ Green Bay St., La Crosse, Wisconsin is conducting a tour for the people of Wisconsin. A few more persons are needed for this trip in order to receive the special rates that the railroads care to offer for group selling.

Joseph A. Halaska,
917½ Green Bay St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Kindly send me information in regard to your tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan. This request does not oblige me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

LABOR DAY CRUISE

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed to bring hundreds of vacationists from New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut on a banner week-end cruise to Detroit and Royal Oak for a visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower, to which will also be included Niagara Falls.

The tour will leave New York on Friday night, September 2nd, on the Erie Railroad, concluding on Monday evening, at 7:25 P. M., September 5th.

National Day at the Shrine, Sunday, September 4th, will be a special occasion. Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock, with Father Coughlin welcoming the visitors and delivering the sermon.

After luncheon a visit to the Reliquary where one may behold the charred oak beams and the statue of the Little Flower which were saved from the famous old Shrine.

At 3 P. M. a special address to visitors by Father Coughlin, and the subject will dwell on labor.

This is one of the original and most attractive trips to be had anywhere at the price offered over this holiday week-end, and the S. S. Greater Detroit which will carry the party across beautiful Lake Erie is one of the largest afloat on the inland waterways, and will accommodate 1,000 people comfortably.

Plan now to be one of the happy crowd of New Yorkers to make this Labor Day week-end trip which will be a real vacation.

Tell your friends and make your reservations now—write, phone or wire:

BRYAN B. O'ROURKE
1807 Westchester Ave.
Bronx, N. Y.
Westchester
7-1731 or 7-1371

J. F. WILD, G.A.P.D.
Erie Railroad,
Rockefeller Center,
New York City
Circle 5-7222

NATIONAL DAY AT THE SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER

September 3, 4 and 5

For PITTSBURGH and SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Mich. The only trip of its kind ever offered to Fr. Coughlin's followers in Pittsburgh.

LOW FARE · $13.65 · ROUND TRIP

A GREAT LAKES CRUISE Via
Penna. R. R. to Cleveland, Ohio
D. & C. Steamer to Detroit, Michigan

Including bus direct to the Shrine, 3 meals, berth in stateroom.
For more information apply NOW to any of the following:

A. J. STAUD
51 Amanda St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEmlock 8307

MRS. MARIE GUCKERT
1721 Brighton Pl.
N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
FAirfax 1217

MRS. LOU SCOTT
400 Magee Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 2956 or EVerglade 5366

Special arrangements can be made to accommodate groups from surrounding districts. You are advised to write at once.

RESERVATIONS ARE LIMITED

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A CHRISTIAN

vs.

AN ANTI-CHRISTIAN FRONT

by the Most REV. JOHN F. NOLL, D.D.
Bishop of Fort Wayne and Editor of Our Sunday Visitor

BOTH Church and State would rise and protest against Fascism and Anti-Semitism, but will, with great inconsistency, be silent in the face of Communist or Atheistic propaganda.

As we write this we read in the daily papers that a small Nazi group was tried and found guilty in New York for daring to organize and propagate the philosophy of Naziism. Yet month after month Madison Square Garden is filled to overflowing with Communists and their sympathizers, where all that Americans have been taught to cherish for a century and a half is denounced, and loyalty pledged to Soviet Russia—and there is no interference.

The *International Godless Congress,* which is to be held in London next September, proposes to come to the United States next year, but will the Federal Government do anything about it? It is difficult for a Christian to conceive how the American people can expect the blessing of God on this country, how the representatives of the people can expect to share this blessing if they show a supine indifference towards movements directed against God Himself.

Both the English and the United States Governments will defend their inaction on the theory that the law permits Freedom of Assembly. But why may not the Fascists and Nazis assemble as well as the Communists? Those who wrote into the Constitution the provision that Freedom of the Press, Freedom of Speech, and Freedom of Assembly are permitted in this land, *never dreamed that any court would interpret these rights to be applicable to alien subversive forces.*

Although we hold no brief for Mayor Hague, of Jersey City, we are certain that he would be loudly applauded if he were fighting Fascist or Nazi rather than Communist activities in his city.

Catholics have been reminded by some of their own that they must oppose Mayor Hague and others who deny certain groups freedom of speech lest their Church may be treated the

A "Battling Bishop" Appeals for a United Christian Front Against the Menace of Communism in America.

same as some would have Communism treated. This attitude is theologically unsound. It may be good *policy* to be silent while Communists are given a free hand in order ever to be able to claim the same immunity for ourselves, but it is not good theology. *If Communism is an evil both to country and to religion, it must be denounced no matter what be the consequences to the denouncers.*

Appeals for United Christian Front

Not only should Catholics speak out fearlessly and unceasingly against enemies of God and country, but they should heed the appeal of Pope Pius XI, and invite all others, similarly minded, to join with them in creating a *United Christian Front* against these enemies, and for the promotion of a Christian order of Society. Such is their evident duty as followers of Christ, and particularly as soldiers in the world-wide army of Christ, as members of His Mystical Body, through which each is interested in the spiritual welfare of all others and, with them, interested in crystalizing loyalty to their common Head.

MONSIGNOR Fulton Sheen, Father Coughlin and other Catholic clergymen who have the ear of the people—no matter whether their views be identical or not in relation to certain measures designed to promote the economic good of the American people—have advocated, and are advocating, a united Christian Front. OUR SUNDAY VISITOR is willing and eager to co-operate with them, *and appeals to you individually, and as members of your respective parishes, to lend your support in your own communities to the defense and advocacy of those Christian principles* which are fundamental to Christianity and to a healthy state of civil society.

The Communist slogan is *"Workers of the world unite."* For what are they asked to unite? To overthrow democracies such as our own, kingdoms and empires, and even the Church of God. They are asked to unite in the cause of the devil, called by Christ the "prince of this world." They are asked to unite to destroy all high ideals, all lofty morality, all liberty. They are asked to unite to promote the doctrine of hatred, to confiscate property, to annihilate the gains made for God and for civilization during the past nineteen centuries.

If it be "proper to learn from the enemy," then Christian-minded people throughout the world should unite to combat that satanic force, and by so doing not only preserve Christian and Jewish culture, personal and group liberty, but actually to promote the cause of universal brotherly love and to secure the blessing of Heaven on all mankind.

In His Encyclical on Communism Pope Pius XI answers a question about the success of Communism, which he proposes himself. The question reads: "How is it possible that a system such as Communism, long since rejected scientifically, and now proved erroneous by experience, can spread so rapidly in all parts of the earth?"

His answer is:

"The explanation lies in the fact that too few have been able to grasp the real nature of Communism. The majority instead succumb to its deception, skillfully concealed by the most extravagant promises. By pretending to desire only the betterment of the condition of the working classes, by urging the removal of the very real abuses chargeable to the liberalistic economic order, and by demanding a more equitable distribution of this world's goods (objectives entirely and undoubtedly legitimate), the Communist takes advantage of the present world-wide economic crisis to draw into the sphere of his influence even those sections of the populace which on principle reject all forms of materialism and terrorism."

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Ills of the World Due to Communism

The tendency to minimize the danger of Communist influence in the political and religious life of our nation is very difficult for one to grasp who recalls that Communism has caused nearly all the present ills of the world. The Fascism of Italy and the Naziism of Germany, against which nearly all Communistic propaganda is directed today, were themselves provoked by Communism.

General Astray, of Spain, an associate of General Franco, told the writer that the civil war in Spain is traceable to the plotting of Communists as far back as 1917, who, in co-operation with other anti-Christian forces, succeeded in dividing the army leadership into two parts; and a Chinese Bishop insists that the basic reason for the Sino-Japanese war was the effort of Soviet Russia to communize China and to bring Bolshevism to the gates of Japan.

The Most Reverend Peter Tatsua Doi, Archbishop of Tokyo, writes:

"Last July when the North China incident occurred Japan was genuinely anxious to avoid an extension of the conflict. But forces were already at work which made it impossible for the Chinese leaders to compromise.

"In judging Japan's present action many people ignore or minimize the great fact that China and the Far East are being actively penetrated by Bolshevism, that is by an organized movement which is not merely the enemy of Christianity but the common enemy of mankind.

"I know that it is often said that the present Nationalist regime in China has opposed Communism in the past. That is certainly true. But since the Sinanangfu incident in 1936 (the kidnaping of Chiang-Kai-shek by Reds) it has been committed to an active co-operation with the forces of Communism in an anti-Japanese movement. Nationalist Communism is the enemy of the Japanese spirit, which is founded on family ties and loyalty to a noble moral ideal.

"It would have been truly astonishing if Japan had not taken up the challenge of a philo-communist state erected in opposition to her own civilization. I am convinced that it is chiefly to the struggle with Communism and not to territorial ambitions that we must look for the motives of Japan's present actions."

"Liberals" More Useful Than Members

ON THE witness stand, in June of this year, Earl Browder testified that the Communist Party in the United States has a membership of 75,000 at present, and that it is "a part and parcel of the Communist International in Moscow."

He was asked whether it is true that Communist propaganda was carried on in New York hospitals, schools, relief centers and public buildings. To this question he answered "yes" and "almost everywhere in America. We are trying to get the widest possible distribution and getting it any place we can."

He is surely securing free and powerful propaganda from a dozen sources more influential than his own party.

According to the *World Almanac* for 1937, there were in the United States only 10,000 Communists in the year 1930. The number grew to 24,000 in 1934; to 30,000 to 1935; to 40,000 in 1936. Now Earl Browder says that the party has almost doubled its 1936 membership during the past eighteen months.

The 75,000 claimed by the party are all zealots, active in the promotion of the cause, and 20,000 of them are affiliated with the Trade Unions, trained leaders and agitators bent on creating an impasse between capital and labor.

The nearly 20,000 affiliated with the Young Communist league must be added to the 75,000.

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, who surely ought to know, has long maintained that Communists are in control of his organization, and must be curbed.

But the many influential editors, clergymen, "liberal" writers, commanding the attention of millions of people daily in their syndicated columns, are doing more for the promotion of the Communist cause than the 75,000 members of the Party. These could not do half as much for the cause if they were Party members, and they are aware of it. By being able to disown membership their motives are not suspected—*not even by a considerable number of well known Catholics, including clergymen.*

Not only are there numerous organizations in America, some bearing very attractive names and possessed of considerable money, furthering the Communist cause, but there are many Catholic men, influential because of their official position, or because of their connection with newspapers and periodicals, who are collaborating beautifully, even if unwittingly, with enemies of God and the State. Many politicians, seeing an opportunity to capture a large vote, are encouraging a "united front," of which Communism and Socialism are always the chief beneficiaries. Election support is usually guaranteed by the latter to candidates of other Parties in return for promises of political positions.

Bishop Noll, founder and editor of OUR SUNDAY VISITOR, is a leading publicist of the American hierarchy. The paper he edits is the National Catholic Action Weekly, which supplements and complements the news service of the diocesan press. The Bishop's article in SOCIAL JUSTICE, which pleads for a united Christian front to oppose Communism, is printed by permission and arrangement with OUR SUNDAY VISITOR.

Catholic Sympathy for Reds Encouraged

The unwillingness of the C.I.O. chief to oust the Communists from the control of many labor unions; the unwillingness of the United States Department of Labor to do anything to check the activities of Bridges and his many alien agitators on the western coast, while it is so ready to investigate and to denounce Fascist activities; the defense of the C.I.O. as at present constituted, by a number of Catholics of prominence; the condemnation of the American Legion as Fascist for opposing Communism—isn't all this calculated to render even the Catholic sympathetic towards Communism?

One needs only to glance at Communist papers to see how jubilant they are over this indirect support. They are full of praise of Catholic associates of John L. Lewis, and now full of praise of the recent recommendation of the editors of the *Commonweal*. We hope the latter were not influenced by an article which appeared in a recent number of the *New Republic* entitled "A Call to Arms," in which the following observation was made:

"While the great body of Roman Catholics are genuinely loyal to American institutions, despite their authoritarian religion, the Church has chosen to ally itself with democracy's chief enemy, Fascism. The Roman Catholic priesthood has even taken over the typical Fascist hoax of making war on popular government by playing up the fictitious threat of Communism . . . a particularly odious trick in an overwhelming unbolshevik country like ours, where the Church is now threatened by nothing but its own folly."

Communist leaders, all the "liberals" among politicians, the various organizations above referred to—which count millions of members, and are directed by men who do not conceal their sympathy towards Communism—denounce Fascism and advocate support of the Loyalist cause of Spain in the same breath. Now Catholics are asked to back the anti-God cause by keeping silent on the Spanish war question.

IT NEED not be mentioned that the secular press, the greatest influence in forming America's popular opinion, is indirectly supporting Communism by its condonation of Loyalist-Communist atrocities, by its fiery denunciation of the lesser cruelties with which Franco's army is charged, and by its incessant tirades against Fascism, which Communism itself regards as its arch-enemy.

Only recently the Bishops of the United States found it necessary to oppose Catholic participation in the World Youth Congress because it is under Communist domination. If the youth leaders of the world are going Communist then surely there is danger ahead, whether the new order, which they propose to inaugurate, will be known as Communism, or Bolshevism, or Socialism or by some other name.

The *Midwest Daily Record,* a Communist paper started in Chicago last February, seems to have adopted a policy in keeping with that disclosed by Earl Browder, a few weeks ago, namely, of doing everything to placate Catholics. He praises every Catholic "liberal," praises the attitude of the *Commonweal* editors, praises a Catholic co-worker of John L. Lewis, who recently had the leading article in *Fight,* the official organ of the League for Peace and Democracy—a close ally of the North American Friends of Spanish Democracy.

The policy of tact and prudence in dealing with Catholics is recommended in the following words in a resolution of the Communist International, 1924:

"The campaign against religion must be conducted with all necessary tact and prudence, especially amongst those in whose daily life religion has hitherto been firmly rooted."

"Common Fronts" have led to the placing of ultra-radicals in the leading positions of governments in many countries, and it is difficult for us to conceive that the same causes will not produce the same effects here.

The government of France, so unstable that it falls several times a year, is constituted of the following Party groups:

Communists; Unified Socialists (Marxian type, but not Communists); Radical Socialists (for State against Church); Republican Socialists; Independents; Left Radicals; Democratic and Social Party; Radical and Social Party; Republicans of the Left; Republican Democrats (favorable to the Church); Popular Democrats (largely Catholic-minded); Independents; Abstentionists.

We are headed for a Congress of similar complexion, and then for much trouble.

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"PROTOCOLS OF THE WISE MEN OF ZION"

AT THE outset may we repeat emphatically that we are not concerned with the authenticity of the Protocols attributed to the Wise Men of Zion.

We are not concerned whether the fact is that they were written by Jews or gentiles, by the Learned Elders of Zion or by the Unlearned Elders of Podunk.

We are concerned, however, most vitally with the fact that they were written before 1897; with the fact that they predicted certain definite things which would come to pass; with the fact that they formulate a plot against Christian civilization; with the fact that these plots, once existing in an abstract state, now exist in a concrete form of achievement.

Be it also emphasized that we entertain no animosity whatsoever against the individual Jew: He is more to be pitied than blamed, for he has carried the badge of suffering from nation to nation with such persistency that, from a historical viewpoint, it is not illogical to presume that he *will not* escape persecution even in nations which hitherto have shown friendliness towards him.

This is lamentable. Therefore, our objects in presenting the Protocols are (1) to advertise the contents of the Protocols so that all peoples will know that the tyranny, oppression and needless poverty in the world are not of God's devising but are the results of planning, for the most part, by men who hate and detest the Christian principles of brotherhood and the Christian economics of plenitude; (2) to encourage the mass of Jews to join with us in opposing the Jew money changers as well as the gentile money changers; (3) to invite the Jews as a whole to become militant, together with the gentiles, against the spread of Communism with as much vigor as they oppose Fascism or any other foreign "ism."

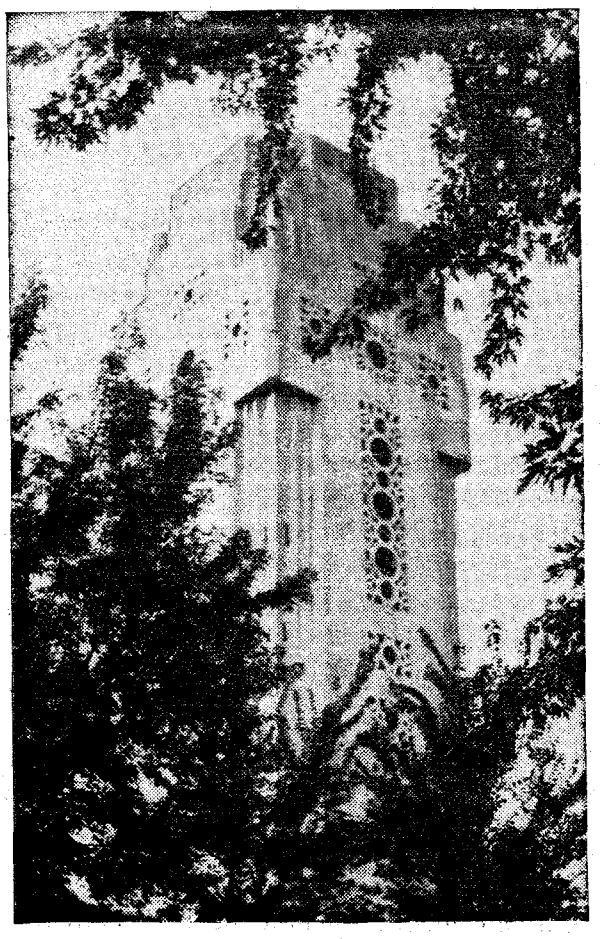
Every Jew and gentile should know that anti-Semitism is outlawed in only one country in this world and that is Soviet Russia. In modern Russia, Christians are persecuted out of existence while Jews and Semitism are protected by law. Naturally, Jews throughout the world cannot help but feel kindly towards Russia and its Communism. In one sense they regard Russia as their haven. Sooner or later, the Soviet government will turn upon them, as at this moment it is turning. Sooner or later, Stalin will out-Hitler Hitler in persecuting the sons of Abraham.

At the present moment, according to the Rev. Dennis Fahey, in his *"Rulers of Russia,"* (a book which has received the imprimatur of the Archbishop of Dublin)—at the present moment, many Jews occupy the chief positions in the Russian political scheme. Father Fahey says:

"In the book, *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World,'* two documents are quoted in proof of the fact that the Jews were the real rulers of Russia after the Bolshevik revolution.

"The first document, quoted on p. 88, is the report forwarded to London by Mr. Oudendyke, the representative of the Netherlands government at St. Petersburg, when the Bolsheviks began their reign of terror. Mr. Balfour received the report via Christiania on the 18th September, 1918. It was published as a British White Paper in April, 1919, and was entitled: *'Russia, No. 1 (1919), A Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia.'* The kernel of the paper is contained in the following extract from Mr. Oudendyke's report:

" 'The danger is now so great that I feel it my duty to call the attention of the British and all other governments to the fact that, if an end is not put to Bolshevism at once, the civilization of the whole world will be threatened. This is not an exaggeration, but a sober matter of fact . . . I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging (1917), and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately,



FROM THE TOWER

it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organized and worked by Jews who have no nationality and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things. The only manner in which this danger can be averted would be collective action on the part of all the Powers.'

"The Foreword to the White Paper stated that it was issued in accordance with a decision of the English war cabinet in January (1919). The subsequent history of this White Paper is extraordinary. It speedily disappeared from circulation and became unobtainable. Then an abridged edition was issued, with the same title, at 6d. instead of 9d. *From the abridged edition the passage we have quoted, and some more, had been eliminated!* It has never been possible to ascertain how the original document was suppressed.

"The second document, treating of the financing of the Russian Revolution by the Jewish bank of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, is the one drawn up by the American Secret Service and transmitted by the French High Commissioner to his government. This document is quoted at length on pp. 88-91 of *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World.'* It was published by the *Documentation Catholique* of Paris on 6th March, 1920, and was preceded by the following remarks: 'The authenticity of this document is guaranteed to us. With regard to the exactness of the information it contains, the American Secret Service must assume responsibility.' This document was quoted in 1920 in a supplement to the paper *La Vieille France*, which added: 'All the governments of the Entente were aware of this memorandum, drawn from the data of the American Secret Service and sent at the time to the French High Commissioner and his colleagues.'

"In addition to the information about the Jewish banking houses which financed the Russian Revolution, the document also gives the long list of the Jews who took over the direction of the Russian people in 1917. Lenin is given as a Russian, but all the other twenty-four given on the list—Trotsky, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Parvus, etc.—are stated to be Jews.

Assumed Name	Real Name	Nationality
Lenin	Oulianow (Ulianoff)	Russian
Trotsky (Trotzky)	Bronstein	Jewish
Steckloff	Nakhanes	Jewish
Martoff	Zederbaum	Jewish
Zinovieff	Apfelbaum	Jewish
Kameneff	Rosenfeld	Jewish
Dan	Gourevitch (Yurewitsch)	Jewish
Ganetzky	Furstenberg	Jewish
Parvus	Helpfand	Jewish
Uritzky	Padomilsky	Jewish
Larin	Lurge	Jewish
Bohrin	Nathansohn	Jewish
Martinoff	Zibar	Jewish
Bogdanoff	Zilberstein	Jewish
Garin	Garfeld	Jewish
Suchanoff	Gimel	Jewish
Kamnelff	Goldmann	Jewish
Sagersky	Krochmann	Jewish
Riazanoff	Goldenbach	Jewish
Solutezeff	Bleichmann	Jewish
Piatnitzky	Ziwin	Jewish
Axelrod	Orthodox	Jewish
Glasnuoff	Schultze	Jewish
Zuriesain	Weinstein	Jewish
Lapinsky	Loewensohn	Jewish

"Since *'The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World'* was published I have had the opportunity of reading that very interesting book, entitled *'All These Things,'* by A. N. Field. In Appendix B he quotes from *Volume III of United States Senate Document No. 62, 66th Congress, First Session,* some extracts from the evidence of Rev. George A. Simons, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Petrograd from 1907 to October 6th, 1918, before a Committee of the United States Senate on February 12th, 1919. The Rev. Mr. Simons stated with regard to the Bolshevik government in Petrograd: 'In December 1918 . . . under the presidency of a man known as Apfelbaum (Zinovieff) . . . out of 388 members, only 16 happened to be real Russians, and all the rest Jews, with the exception of one man who is a negro from North America . . . and 265 of these Jews belonging to this Northern Commune government that is sitting in the old Smolny Institute come from the Lower East Side of New York—265 of them!' "

A LITTLE booklet entitled, *"Why Are Jews Persecuted?"* written by Father Joseph N. Moody, Ph.D. is published by The Queen's Work of St. Louis, Missouri, and bears the imprimatur of Archbishop Joannes Glennon. Father Moody says on page 27: "The only Jews in the present ruling clique are Kaganovitch, the commissar for transportation, and Litvinov, the foreign minister."

Father Moody is very incorrect, according to the more recent information. He forgot to say that there is *not one single Christian permitted to participate in the "ruling clique,"* as he calls it. While we are being supplied with the names, from official government sources, of the present commissars and high officials in Russia, many of whom are Jews, we are content at this writing to mention the names of the Bolshevik ambassadors for 1935 and 1936 together with their country and nationality. The governmental information supplied by Russia itself will be printed in a future issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

BOLSHEVIK AMBASSADORS, 1935-6

Country	Ambassador or Minister	Race
Great Britain	Maisky (alias Steinman)	Jew
Germany	Suritz	Jew
France	Potemkine (Staff Jewish)	Russian
Italy	Stein	Jew
United States	Troyanovsky (married to a Jewess)	Russian
Japan	Yureneff (alias Goffman)	Jew
Turkey	Karakhain	Jew
Belgium	Roubinine	Jew
Norway	Yakoubowitz	Jew
Sweden	Madame Kallontai	Jewess
Roumania	Ostrovski	Jew
Greece	Kobetzki (staff Jewish)	Russian
Latvia	Brodovski	Jew
Lithuania	Karski (alias Bekmann)	Jew
Finland	Asmous	Jew
Switzerland (unofficial)	Dr. Bagoski	Jew
Urugua (expelled)	Minkine	Jew
League of Nations Delegation:		
	Litvinoff	Jew
	Rosenberg	Jew
	Stein	Jew
	Markus	Jew
	Brenners	Jew
	Hirschfeld	Jew
	Halphand	Jew
	Swanidze	Georgian

See PROTOCOLS page 19

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

Moscow Looks at Roosevelt

AN interesting sidelight on the recent cross-country political campaign tour of Franklin D. Roosevelt, head of the Democratic party, is the view taken by the Soviet press of Moscow.

The Russian press was unified in viewing the tour as a "purge" of candidates too "conservative" for New Deal left wing standards. From this point editorial writers in the Red press expressed the opinion that the November elections in America would decide whether America is to "follow the road of internationalism, or remain nationalistic; whether Washington will join Moscow, London and Paris in opposition to Germany, Italy and Japan, or remain isolated from world affairs."

In Pravda, Moscow organ of the central committee of the Communist party, belief was expressed that if Mr. Roosevelt's candidates are elected, the United States "will abandon its isolation policy for the Litvinov-Dimitrov program of collective security, indivisible peace, and a solid lineup of the *great democracies, including Russia,* for a showdown with Fascist aggressors."

Russia's reception of news of Mr. Roosevelt's tour is the jigsaw block that fits into the square fashioned by Earl Browder in his "Democratic front" appeal at the recent Communist convention. The Communists of the world hope to put Uncle Sam into the Red bag. To do this they will dwell long and fondly on the term most dear to Americans—that of "Democracy."

It must be reiterated that there is no more Democracy in Russia than there is in hell. The elections are comic-opera affairs. Stalin is a brutal dictator. The condition of the "comrades" is worse than in peasant days under the Czars, and anyone who tries to escape, or anyone who disagrees with the ruling authority is shot dead with a very democratic rifle bullet.

W. Lee O'Daniel's Victory

THE CONTENTS of the New Deal apple-cart were strewn over the 254 counties of Texas last week.

In the victory of W. Lee O'Daniel in his contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination a new day is dawning for social justice and America. O'Daniel campaigned vigorously against politicians and politics. His only platform was the Ten Commandments. He himself could not vote for himself because he did not pay the $1.75 poll-tax. Regarding this he asserted that no politician was worth $1.75. In this we wholeheartedly agree.

Concomitant with his victory in the Democratic primaries Maury Maverick, died-in-the-wool New Dealer whose brain is top-heavy with political pandering, went down to defeat as did others who were still convinced that the proper place to ride was on the slippery coat-tails of a promising President.

Analyze all the economic and social ills prevalent in America. Crystallize them into one round lump. Then, if you are intelligent, you can label them as being the product of rotten party politics.

O'Daniel took up the cry long since launched by SOCIAL JUSTICE to have neither truck nor trade with the party politicians. O'Daniel won.

Considering that Texas is the largest State in the Union and one of the most difficult States to traverse, it is not outside the realm of probability that O'Danielism will spread throughout every other State in the Union. The prairie fire ignited outside the Alamo will spread north and west and east when long-suffering people will organize democratically against the party politicians who have done more to wreck this nation than all the Communists from Russia combined.

If the financialists have waxed rich by reason of their privilege of coining, regulating and withdrawing money from circulation, it was the politicians who wrote legislation that permitted this disgrace.

If the industrialists have exploited labor and paid less-than-living wages to the economic serfs into which the great mass of our population has been reduced, their thanks is due to the politicians who protected them in their nefarious operations.

O'Danielism gives promise of being the mightiest opponent to New Dealism that has appeared in America. May it grow and prosper as long as it opposes political party-ism and New Deal patriots of the type of Maverick.

Mr. Hopkins "Refutes"

AMID charges of politics played with W.P.A. funds in the Kentucky primary campaign and elsewhere, Harry Hopkins, W.P.A. director, undertook an "investigation."

To refute 22 specific instances of vote-influencing with W.P.A. funds, Mr. Hopkins sent his own investigators into the Blue Grass state—where "Dear Alben" Barkley's campaign for senatorial renomination is causing the New Deal to fidget.

Mr. Hopkins' investigators returned with the report Mr. Hopkins wanted. They said the charges were baseless.

It must be borne in mind that the 22 instances of corruption were investigated originally and reported by Thomas L. Stokes, veteran newspaper reporter for the Scripps-Howard chain, whose newspaper career has taught him how to go after facts—cold facts divorced from their implications.

It must be borne in mind also that the Hopkins' investigation was undertaken on orders from Mr. Hopkins, by Mr. Hopkins' men, for the specific purpose of running down the 22 charges, the object being to discredit Stokes' report. Hopkins' men did a good job. They returned to Washington, brief cases filled with affidavits from the accused, affirming that the charges were untrue.

This Mr. Hopkins accepted as conclusive evidence. His publicity department promptly turned out a 15 page "handout" that shouted: "Hopkins Refutes Charges of Political Coercion in Kentucky."

The growing belief that W.P.A. is being used for political purposes naturally reflects on Mr. Hopkins, who, although a good social worker, is a poor department head.

Again, Red Destructionism

IN A last ditch effort to forestall the fate that awaited them, four suspended officers of the United Automobile Workers union staged a "sit-down" in the U.A.W. offices shortly before their trial on charges of Communist conspiracy was to begin.

The four—Richard Frankensteen, Ed. Hall, Wyndham Mortimer and Walter Wells—were augmented by scores of rank-and-file members from U.A.W. locals whom the suspended officers had agitated into supporting their lost Communist cause.

As the trial was to begin these aspostles of disorder swarmed into the offices of Homer Martin, international U.A.W. president, and into committee rooms. They staved off responsible members of the union and union officers with their fists. They rejected every plea that they retire in the interests of a fair trial for the defendants.

Then, as forces of both sides to the conflict were checkmated, they appealed to the police for aid.

This "sit-down" presented a strange picture. It was reminiscent of the days of the General Motors and Chrysler strikes when the Frankensteen forces resorted to Communistically-inspired violence to work their ends. The disorders furthered in this "sit-down" paralleled the disorders prevalent in the hundreds of "wildcat" sit-down strikes called last year by the union's Red element, without authorization of the International Union.

A few weeks ago the Frankensteen faction, storming a Detroit brass plant, assailed police who were protecting non-striking workers. As the officers patrolled picket lines to protect non-unionists, they were set upon and clubbed by the pickets, armed with staves and stones. Now, at International headquarters, Frankensteen's men sought police intervention to protect them in their illegal seizure of union property.

Communism's law is the law of force. That has been dramatized effectively. The Frankensteen forces, friends of, and co-conspirators with Communist Party members, have afforded another indication of Red destructionism.

Homer Martin has publicized his intention to sear the cancer of Communism from the U.A.W.'s back. When he has succeeded in throwing out Frankensteen and his red-handed associates, the U.A.W. will be able to march forward with a new solidarity, and a new strength.

And the entire C.I.O., then, will find it is time for a thoroughgoing housecleaning of destructive Reds.

Congratulations—And A Warning!

WE ARE glad to congratulate the thousands of workers for social justice who, silently and unobtrusively, are carrying on the work of organization.

There are many thousands of friends who do not care to be regimented in any organization. These are establishing themselves with their friends in groups of ten and are holding direct contact with Father Coughlin.

Other groups under such leaders as Mr. Baertschi of Toledo and Mr. Hayes of Massachusetts established independent organizations of their own and are planning to carry on work against social injustice in their own localities.

It is to be hoped that they will adhere to the principles long since set down by our Divine Master and transmitted in a degree to this generation, in a great part, by Father Coughlin through the instrumentality of his broadcasts.

A word of warning: In no organization will there be complete harmony. Moreover, no organization can hope to escape calumny, detraction, and sinister opposition. It will require level headed judgment on the part of those who head their independent organizations to carry on even with a modicum of success. Recently it has come to the attention of our office that ill-intentioned and even well-intentioned troublemakers are endeavoring to undermine and sabotage the work being accomplished, independent of Father Coughlin, by Mr. Hayes and others. While these organizations must necessarily consider themselves totally independent from the Radio Priest, nevertheless the outsiders who try to disrupt them even through such old fashioned media related to calumny, detraction, false report and falsified correspondence, are not furthering the cause of social justice.

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The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

That Third Term

THE House of Representatives, feeling that sentiment on the part of political leaders was rising in favor of a third term for the President, found it necessary to adopt a resolution condemning the possibility as dangerous for the nation. The resolution said:

"In the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from presidential office has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

The above resolution was adopted, not in the most recent session of Congress, but in December, 1875, when a serious effort was made to arrange a third term for President U. S. Grant.

Events of this week, however, indicate that it may be necessary for Congress in the upcoming 76th session, to define again the tradition that has limited American presidents to two terms of office. For, unmistakably, President Roosevelt now is giving serious consideration to himself, as successor to himself in 1940.

"An Open Mind"

In Michigan, Governor Frank Murphy, angling for re-election on his 100 per cent New Dealism, asked the people of his state to "keep an open mind on the third term question." Indication is that although the Governor has no definite information on the subject, he is convinced of the likelihood of a third-term quest on the part of Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington insiders have narrowed the question to two possibilities, one arising from the other. First, Mr. Roosevelt will demand the right to name the Democratic candidate in 1940. Secondly, if no candidate strong enough to carry on appears, Mr. Roosevelt will make the run himself.

The recent cross-country political tour of the President was primarily a test trip. He wished to determine personally if his popular grip was slipping: if popular sentiment could be nurtured into supporting the explosive break with tradition that a third term quest would cause.

Other Indications

Other indications that the President will attempt the third term: Harry Hopkins' statement that "90 per cent" of W.P.A.-ers would support Roosevelt. The President's "fireside" announcement of his intention to handpick candidates: revamp the Democratic party along "liberal" lines. Mr. Roosevelt's praise of administrative projects on the recent tour, with the unmistakable implication that "you can have even more if you continue me and mine in power."

Wallace's Tall Tale

The Burlington, Wis. social organization devoted to the promulgation of tall tales, should invite to membership along with Douglas Corrigan, the wrong-way flier, Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

Secretary Wallace, speaking before the Iowa Democratic convention, said that the Republicans caused the "unusual increase in the Federal debt in the last nine years;" that "the Federal debt of the Democratic 30's is being carried with ease by a country restored to health," and that "the total debt in the United States today" is six billion dollars less than in 1930!

On the basis of the facts presented, this stands as the most amazing financial tall tale ever told.

But Mr. Wallace went to greater length. He said: "It is good that the Federal debt today is as large as it is . . . Thousands of businessmen have been able to show a profit . . . Millions of families have been able to balance their budgets . . . Value (has been) added to national wealth through public improvements . . . Workers condemned to idleness have been able to keep their self respect . . ."

Speaking to a friendly audience, Wallace was able to cloak the fact that today's national debt brings the country well along the road toward bankruptcy. He mentioned casually that increase of the national debt under the Hoover administration was $6-billion; under the Roosevelt administrations approximately $14½-billion.

By juggling, interchanging and confusing the national debt with the debts owed by municipalities and states, Wallace was able to proclaim that the "total debt in the United States" was lower than in 1930.

It was indicated that this might be the line of defensive reasoning employed by New Dealers when the time comes for an accounting of wasteful expenditures and needless debt increase, in the 1940 campaign.

HENRY A. WALLACE. Secretary of Agriculture, qualified for the tall tale club with his yarn about Federal finances. Mr. Wallace said, among other things, "the total debt in the United States today" is $6-billion less than in 1930!

POLITICS

Congressional Plot

As the Roosevelt forces arranged ropes and pulleys preparatory to unveiling the President's third term sentiments, a plot hatched by conservative Democrats and Republicans to frustrate this ambition stewed in Washington.

The plot, it is believed, will center in the Senate, where a definite effort will be made to nip any third term movement before it is well launched. The entire deal, obviously, hinges on the outcome of the November elections—looked to by both factions as the proving ground of Rooseveltian "liberalism."

Probable leader of the third term crackdown committee will be Senator Burton K. Wheeler who fought in the cause of true democracy in the battles against Supreme Court packing and government reorganization. He would be aided by "purge list" Democrats, scorned by the Roosevelt faction for disagreeing with New Deal policy.

On two previous occasions Congressional bodies found it necessary to squelch an un-American, third term movement. In 1875 a House resolution expressed disfavor and resentment at a third term effort in behalf of President Grant. In 1928 Senate Democrats wrote a resolution incorporating the language of the 1875 expression, designed to halt an attempt to "draft" President Coolidge for a third term. Coolidge, it must be remembered, was not seeking another term, and even had he been it would have been only his second *elective* term. He succeeded to the presidency upon the death of President Harding, filled out his term, and was elected to another term in 1924.

Embarrassing

The Senate resolution, which undoubtely will be presented should the third term fire get hot in the beginning of the session, will read similar to the resolution adopted in 1875 by the House, (see ADMINISTRATION) revived and passed by the Senate in 1928. The battle to halt the third term march will be carried on, it is believed, much in the fashion of the fights against court packing and reorganization—and probably by the same leaders.

Likely to be embarrassed by third term pother will be Senator Alben Barkley, Roosevelt coat-tailer, in the event he is in the Senate at that time. Barkley, who admittedly rides the Presidential coat-tails and pledged himself to continue to do so, would be in the front line for a third term for President Roosevelt. But Barkley already is on record against a third term for any president. He rode with the opposition in 1928, and cast his vote against a third term for Coolidge. His necessary change of front, thus, should prove embarrassing to the Senate majority leader.

Kentucky Primary

Fate of Barkley and nine representatives rests on the August 6th primary vote in Kentucky. A minor election in point of numbers, the Kentucky contest has attracted the national eye because it represents a showdown between President Roosevelt, in his New Dealism vs. Democracy campaign, and those of the Democratic party who oppose him.

Barkley, an unknown 10 years ago, has found his greatest prestige in patronizing President Roosevelt and all his works. He has proclaimed that he is "proud to hang onto the coat-tails" of the President. This represents the theme, sum and substance of his campaign for renomination.

His opponent is Governor A. B. (Happy) Chandler, snubbed by the President in his handing out stamps of approval on the recent "purge" tour.

Eminently more resourceful and enterprising than his older opponent, Chandler was conceded only a 39 per cent chance of victory in test polls conducted throughout the Blue Grass state, indicating (1) strength of the New Deal machine in this quarter; (2) influence of Federal funds, projects and relief.

More Purge Tours

Washing in the wake of his recent, none-too-successful purge tour across the nation, was the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt would make two, and possibly three or four, additional trips to areas where shaky New Deal candidates need the bolstering hand of No. 1 New Dealer.

One projected visit would take the President into the Northwest on a junket to Winnepeg, Canada to confer with Canada's Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir—and to drop a few endorsements along the route from Washington through Minnesota.

Another carries him into troubled country of the South where he will buck the candidacy of Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia; of Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed.) Smith of South Carolina. A swing upward and over to Michigan to dedicate the new Blue Water International Bridge from Port Huron, Mich. to Sarnia, Ont., will give him an opportunity to backslap Michigan's Governor Murphy and buttress a weakening Democratic slate.

LABOR

Red Showdown

LABOR'S battle against Communism destroyers within its ranks moved forward on the Detroit front, where the United Automobile Workers Union continued its trial of four of five suspended officers, accused of a Communist conspiracy to gain control of the union.

Defendants in the trial—Richard Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer, Walter Wells and Ed. Hall—concentrated their efforts on blocking progress of the affair by "filibustering," through their attorney Maurice Sugar, known in labor circles as a "C.P." (Communist Party member).

Fifth suspended officer, George Addes, already has been expelled for Communist activities.

As the trial got underway followers of the defendants—members of the union's "unity," or Communist, faction stormed into the U.A.W. headquarters and staged a sit-down to delay the trial. Spotted in the crowd were known members of the Communist party.

Homer Martin, International U.A.W. president, issued a nine-point indictment of the defendants, charging that they intended to remove him from office, install members of the "unity" faction in key positions, and gain control of the union's 200,000 members.

Hands Off

Following a hands off policy in the U.A.W. dispute, was C.I.O. chieftain John L. Lewis. Unable to intervene in favor of the Martin forces, because of previous Communist commitments, Lewis dared not intervene in favor of the "unity" group. The logical result of such a step would be to bring into the open his espousal of Communists as organizers and directors of his C.I.O.

The Union's prosecution staff announced it would show that, as the U.A.W. executive board was in session at the Washington headquarters of the United Mine Workers in June, Mortimer left the room during a heated discussion. Later, John L. Lewis, John Brophy, C.I.O. organizer, and Lee Pressman, C.I.O. counsel, entered the room. Lewis announced that Mortimer had asked him to take over the union, throwing out Martin.

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The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

More Control

A new step in regulation has been taken by the A.A.A., which has announced that New York's $2-billion dairy industry will be the next to come under United States control. This proposed A.A.A. marketing control would affect 70,000 dairymen in six states.

The program would set minimum prices to be paid to producers by dealers, classify the milk received from producers into nine classes, establish payments for producers and a pool plan to assure a distribution of the market. Producers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont will be affected.

Too Much Cotton

As has frequently been stated, when the Government starts out to control an industry it ends up by being in business itself. The A.A.A. farm officials have declared that they will make every possible effort to avoid a Commodity Credit Corporation loan on this year's cotton crop unless the situation demands such a loan. The reason: warehouses already are filled with huge stocks of cotton received in exchange for previous Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

The officials may not be able to avoid a loan however. A little amendment inserted in the 1938 farm act during the closing days of the 75th Congress provides that loans to cotton producers must be made if the average price of cotton drops below 52 per cent of the parity price at any time after August 1.

Of the 13,000,000 bales of cotton carried over on August 1, it is estimated that about 7,000,000 bales or more than half, is in warehouses under Government loans.

WASHINGTON

For Taxpayers

More and more taxes face the American people as a result of increased spending and a greater national deficit. Since the Treasury expects the deficit for the ninth consecutive year to amount to $4-billion, steps must be taken to collect more taxes, and acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill is ready for action.

About the only thing that can be taxed further is the personal income of the average man. Magill, the administration tax expert has announced that the administration is studying the feasability of lowering the personal exemptions of individuals. This may be in line with the plan of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who has been trying for years to have the exemptions for single persons reduced from $1,000 to $800 and for heads of families from $2,500 to $2,000.

Definite policies will not be announced until Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau returns from his European discussion on war debts. However, it might not be amiss for the moderate salaried worker to start saving up his money for March 15.

Political Investigation

One committee kept continuously busy is that of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, which is the official campaign investigation committee.

Recent complaints come from Governor William Langer of North Dakota charging that relief workers in his state have been intimidated politically, and from Senator George of Georgia seeking re-election, who charges that the state director of a federal agency was dismissed because of his intention to vote for the Senator.

Additional investigation will undoubtedly be made of Harry Hopkins' authoritative statement in a recent address, that 90 per cent of the W.P.A. men will vote with the New Deal.

ELMER ANDREWS, industrial commissioner of New York, is the administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the wages and hours law. He will hold a position similar to that of Hugh Johnson in the days of the N.R.A. First task of the new administrator will be to straighten out the technical difficulties for procurement of wage and hour data. (Acme)

COMMUNISM

Father Rebels

When a Seattle father lost his son to the Communist cause in Spain, he mourned in silence. But when the Reds in his own city began exploiting the boy's death for the purpose of recruiting more "misguided martyrs," Lane Summers, the boy's father, a prominent Seattle attorney, objected.

"Since no legal statute prohibits and no moral sense prevents the exploitation of the death of my son in the Spanish war for the publicity purposes of subversive politics, I am prompted to proclaim this 'memorial meeting' for what it is—more Moscow.

"Except for others who have sons, I would remain silent since my single-handed struggle as a father to save an only son for the perplexing problems in this country has been lost.

"To those other trusting parents whose children are still students under some insidious instructors in high school and university, the warning of my experience is warranted against the public educator on tax-paid salary who prostitutes his high profession by pouring the prejudiced versions, the subtle slogans and the twisted truths of the Communistic propaganda into the confiding mind of youth—the sole future protectors of the real liberalism represented by American institutions and ideals."

The youth, a student at the University of Washington, was killed while fighting with the Communist "Abraham Lincoln Brigade" in the loyalist army.

Legionnaire Hissed

In a speech castigating "red professors," Daniel J. Doherty, national Commander of the American Legion, was loudly hissed at a meeting of educators at Columbia University.

Doherty had assailed public apathy in dealing with economic problems, which he blamed for the existence of what is known as "red professors."

"It is recognized," the commander explained, "that the American Legion is a bulwark against the encroachment of forces that would destroy Americanism. Otherwise no assault would be made.

"The name of Columbia is besmirched from time to time when preachments containing un-American doctrines emanate from those who identify themselves with this institution. It is time that Columbia, through the action of its trustees or other authorized body, differentiated between educators and propagandists."

Doherty said most attacks on the American Legion, especially in its attitude towards Communism, are prompted by private motives.

Movies

The Walter Wanger motion picture "Blockade" may yet result in some good—not of itself, but by virtue of its purely propagandistic nature. The protests to this film in great numbers have been so fast and furious that the Hays office which originally approved the script of "Blockade" has been impelled to take action. The office intends in the future, it says, to refuse approval to pictures that handle certain political material.

That Hollywood has "gone left" is no longer a matter of doubt. A few months ago—before moviegoers had heard of the Blockade picture, Daryl Zanuck's studio began the filming of a picture to be called "Seige of the Alcazar"—also a story of the Spanish war—intended however to illustrate the period when the loyalists were dropping the bombs.

Through the Associated Film Audiences, a Communistic organization in this country and in Mexico, the leftists brought such influence to bear that the picture was not even allowed to be finished. The Wanger picture, on the other hand, was allowed to be filmed, advertised, and presented, before the general public was given a chance to protest.

FINANCE

Bank Tangle

An Associated Press dispatch from Vienna, dated June 18th, announces the merger of three of the oldest banks of German Austria—The Merkurbank, founded in 1887, the Laenderbank, founded in 1880, and the Zavnostenzka Bank, a branch of the Czechoslovak Bank in Prague.

The new bank, known as the New Laenderbank, is to be owned exclusively by the Dresdner Bank of Dresden and Berlin which has grown under the financial leadership of the famous Dr. Schacht. The Dresdner Bank in turn is controlled by the German government and the German Gold Discount Bank. The Merkurbank has important corresponding institutions in Rumania, in Hungary and Poland, which, of course, will be affected seriously by the merger. Ostensible reason for the merger, as given was "that Jewish and French control of the three banks would thereby be eliminated."

One month later in another A. P. dispatch, it is reported that the Petschek family, Jewish industrialists, have sold their extensive mining interests in the key Sudeten territory for $20-million to a group headed by the Zavnostenzka Bank.

The transaction, described as the largest in the history of Czechoslovakia, was interpreted as a step toward forestalling possible difficulties which might arise for Jewish business connections discussed in minority concessions to Germans living in the mountainous Sudeten region of Western Czechoslovakia.

The Petschek family will retain its chemical, banking and mining interests, outside of the Sudeten German territory, which were built up by the Dr. Otto Petschek, founder of the industrial empire that bears his name. Following the surrender by the Petschek interests, innumerable smaller Jewish transfers of property were announced.

The point is the Czechoslovak Bank was behind the purchase of the immensely important mining interests of the Petschek dynasty. The New Laenderbank has an important voice in the Czechoslovak Bank. The New Laenderbank is controlled indirectly by the German government. The Jewish interests see the handwriting on the wall and sell-out.

Meanwhile, the German government prepares the foundation for absorption of the Sudeten area by obtaining control over the real wealth of this disputed territory. With the substance of the wealth of the territory under control, it should be easy for Germany to bring about political domination.

State Socialism

State Socialism continues its unimpeded march in Washington. The United States Maritime Commission is about to take over the huge Dollar Steamship Line. The commission already owns six steamship lines, operating 38 vessels in foreign trade.

The Dollar Line owes the Maritime Commission approximately $7-million. It has two Government directors on its board, appointed in accordance with the terms of the subsidy contract. It is an old story in gaining control. Make a loan, even when you have the foreknowledge that it will not and cannot be repaid. The collateral is taken over and you are in command.

Usury

The Supreme Court of Mississippi recently awarded a negro tenant-farmer a $2,279.91 judgment against his white landlord for charging usurious interest on a cotton crop loan. The court ruled that the landlord had forfeited both interest and principal because "he charged and collected more than 20 per cent per annum" on a note for supplies for the negro to make his crop.

The interest and principal were deducted from the receipts of the crop and the tenant took it to the Washington County Chancery Court where he lost. He then appealed to the Supreme Court which reversed the lower court.

Finance companies charge all the way up to 42 per cent and higher.

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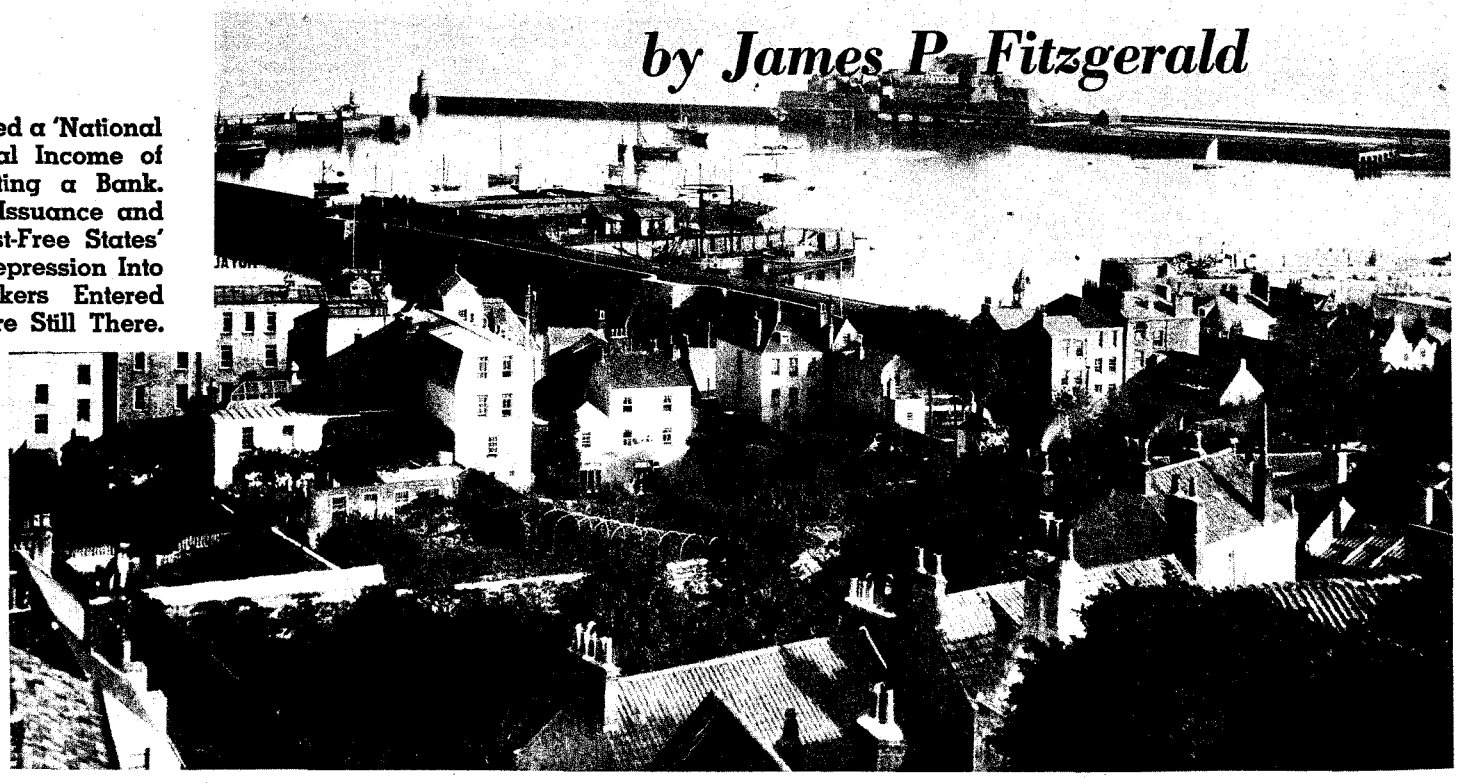
Fiat Money in GUERNSEY

by James P. Fitzgerald

When the Guernsey Islanders Owed a 'National Debt' of $95,000 With an Annual Income of $3,000, Nobody Suggested Starting a Bank. However, When the Successive Issuance and Circulation of $400,000 in Interest-Free States' Notes Had Turned the Island's Depression Into Prosperity, the Rapacious Bankers Entered Guernsey's Paradise. And They're Still There.



Old St. Peter Port, on Guernsey Island, Channel Islands, England

PART TWO

THE BANKERS INVADE GUERNSEY

THE Commercial Bank of Guernsey Island was started in 1830 and promptly claimed equal right with the Guernsey Banking Company (set up in 1827), and with the States, to issue notes.

Daniel de Lisle Brock, Guernsey's battling bailiff, called together the States to see what might be done to offset this new menace to the government's rights. Brock delivered a fighting speech in which he demonstrated beyond dispute the right of the States to issue notes, and showed moreover *THAT THE PRIVATE ISSUE OF MONEY IS REALLY UNLAWFUL.* The result was an overwhelming vote in support of the rights of the States.

Now, the devil, I reiterate, is a dogged demon. Who else could have reversed the affairs of Guernsey in so short a span? The bailiff had given his great speech before the meeting held on September 21, 1836. Victory seemed complete. Yet on October 9 — *not three weeks later* — this same bailiff, at the behest of the Finance Committee, signed an agreement with the private bankers that is an everlasting blot on the history of Guernsey.

This agreement was to the effect that $75,000 of the States' one pound notes would be withdrawn from circulation and *converted into a bank loan drawing 3 per cent interest!* The States, moreover, pledged themselves not to have at any time more than $200,000 in circulation.

The result was that the States proceeded to withdraw from circulation $75,000 and thereby burdened the people with an annual tax of $2,500 to pay interest to the bankers on that amount. The banks, furthermore, secured the monopoly on all notes that should be circulated beyond $200,000; these, too, to be borrowed by the States from the bankers at 3 per cent interest. Thus, the only difference between the States' notes and the bank notes was, and still remains, that *the latter burdened the people with interest charges from which they received absolutely no benefits.*

In the signed agreement there exists the stipulation that either party might terminate the contract, notice having been given three months in advance. However, we know that the bankers maintained their hold, and evidently abused their legal privileges, for in 1915 the States were forced to make all notes, bank and States, legal tender, in order to prevent a panic. The banks, moreover, are likely to remain in Guernsey, for, as one of the bank officials, a Mr. J. LePelley wrote in 1915, "the feeling appears to be that after nearly 80 years they (the banks) *have acquired vested interests.*"

That, briefly, is the history of a lost opportunity. For it must be evident to everyone that the advent of the private banks in Guernsey was prejudicial to the common good. How else can such an action be construed when it is so obvious that the banks printed notes for private profit, while the States' notes were issued for the good and profit of all? The Bank notes saddled the people with a tremendous debt of interest which merely added to the already full purses of the non-producing classes, while the States' notes brought employment and prosperity to the producing populace, at the same time lessening the floating debt. But let us look at the figures.

There are still circulating in Guernsey, States' notes to the amount of $200,000. They have circulated for 100 years at no cost for interest. If they had been converted into a bank loan as the bankers would have liked, the inhabitants would have paid the bankers more than $600,000 interest and still owe the original $200,000. Does anyone miss the significance of those facts? Does not everyone see the lunacy involved in such a procedure? As it is, the Guernsey Islanders have paid the bankers $225,000 in interest on the $75,000 that was insanely made into a bank loan.

IN SPITE of these historical facts, the orthodox economists insist that the managed currency experiment of Guernsey Island does not prove anything. They say the States' money was "greenbacks" and therefore dangerous "because it has nothing back of it;" such money, they say, cannot be redeemed. To quote a typical orthodox economist, Mr. Lewis Haney, "It (greenback) is not payable on demand in anything of known value." The inference being that the people therefore won't accept it, although the men of Guernsey Island were impatient to get them.

Seldom does it happen in the discussion of greenbacks, fiat-money, and printing-press money, that fair play is allowed and logic accepted. For illustration, I ask Mr. Haney what thing of known value our present money is payable in? The gentleman refuses to answer the question because a truthful answer would be embarrassing. Yet here are the facts. Our present money is bank credit. This bank credit is alleged to represent currency (Federal Reserve notes). This means that for every 10 dollars in credit there exists 1 dollar in currency. To that extent, therefore, our present medium of exchange is payable on demand in real currency dollars which are paper dollars just like greenbacks. Now what are these Federal Reserve notes payable in on demand? Absolutely nothing! They are themselves money and consequently need not be changed into some other kind of money. Accordingly Mr. Haney's inference that our bankers' money is payable in something of known value falls flat. Oddly, too, Mr. Haney knows this perfectly well.

What, then, may be said to be the difference between Federal Reserve notes and greenbacks? The difference is two-fold. First, Federal Reserve notes are given free to the private banks so that the latter may loan them out at 6 per cent interest. This makes them a DEBT in their origin, for they are not permitted to get into circulation except by being loaned at interest by the private banks. Second, they draw interest of roughly 6 per cent for every year they are outstanding. Thus their existence in society is strictly the creation against the people of two debts. And being debts they can, of course, be retired at any time if the move should appear particularly profitable to the banking fraternity as in 1920-21.

Greenbacks, on the contrary, are not debts, but rather CREDITS in the sense that they represent the payment on the part of the Government for goods and services supplied by the people. Greenbacks are paid into circulation as money (not a promise to pay money) and so are not a debt. In turn they are accepted by the Government in payment for all duties, taxes and services provided by the Government. Thus the public authority receives back precisely the thing it gave out, and full justice has been done to all. This money circulates because it contains the seal of the Government designating it as money and the promise of the Government to accept it at all times in payment for all debts.

Paper money, nevertheless, is today outmoded, and the bulk of our business is done on bank credit. Yet the principles regarding the issue of greenbacks are especially applicable to the issue of credit money. Today our Government has a debt of over $37-billion drawing over $1-billion a year interest and the budget cannot be balanced. Why? Simply because our political leaders have handed over to the private bankers the monopoly of issuing credit. As a consequence, the Government must go to the bankers in order to get the money (credit) it needs to pay its bills and must pay them interest.

Yet where do the private bankers get this credit? I have already said that the Government supplies these bankers with all the Federal Reserve notes they want free of charge. Now, when the Government needs money to stem the tide of depression, to put W.P.A. men to work, to supply relief, it goes to the bankers and asks them to create some credit in exchange for Government interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds. So the bankers use the currency already supplied by the Government as reserve and create ten times the amount in what is called credit, which means bank deposits. Then the Government proceeds to spend this credit by writing checks against the figures created on the bank ledger. Meanwhile, the bankers clip the coupons on the bonds and smile enigmatically at the futile efforts of the Government to "balance the budget."

If logic were permitted to play its part in a discussion of the money question, Mr. Haney and his school of penny-a-line economists would have to admit that the manufactured credit which the Government borrows from the private banks *represents nothing but the stroke of a fountain pen.* He would have to admit further that the currency which the credit is supposed to represent is payable in nothing of any known value.

Finally, he would have to confess that the credit used by the Government would necessarily be better in every way if it were issued by the Government itself, in place of being first made a present of and then being borrowed back at interest from private financiers. For Mr. Haney admits readily that debt is bad economically, and he is ever cautioning the Government against too much borrowing. Here then is an opportunity for the orthodox economists to concede that Government control of credit would remove the danger of the things they fear.

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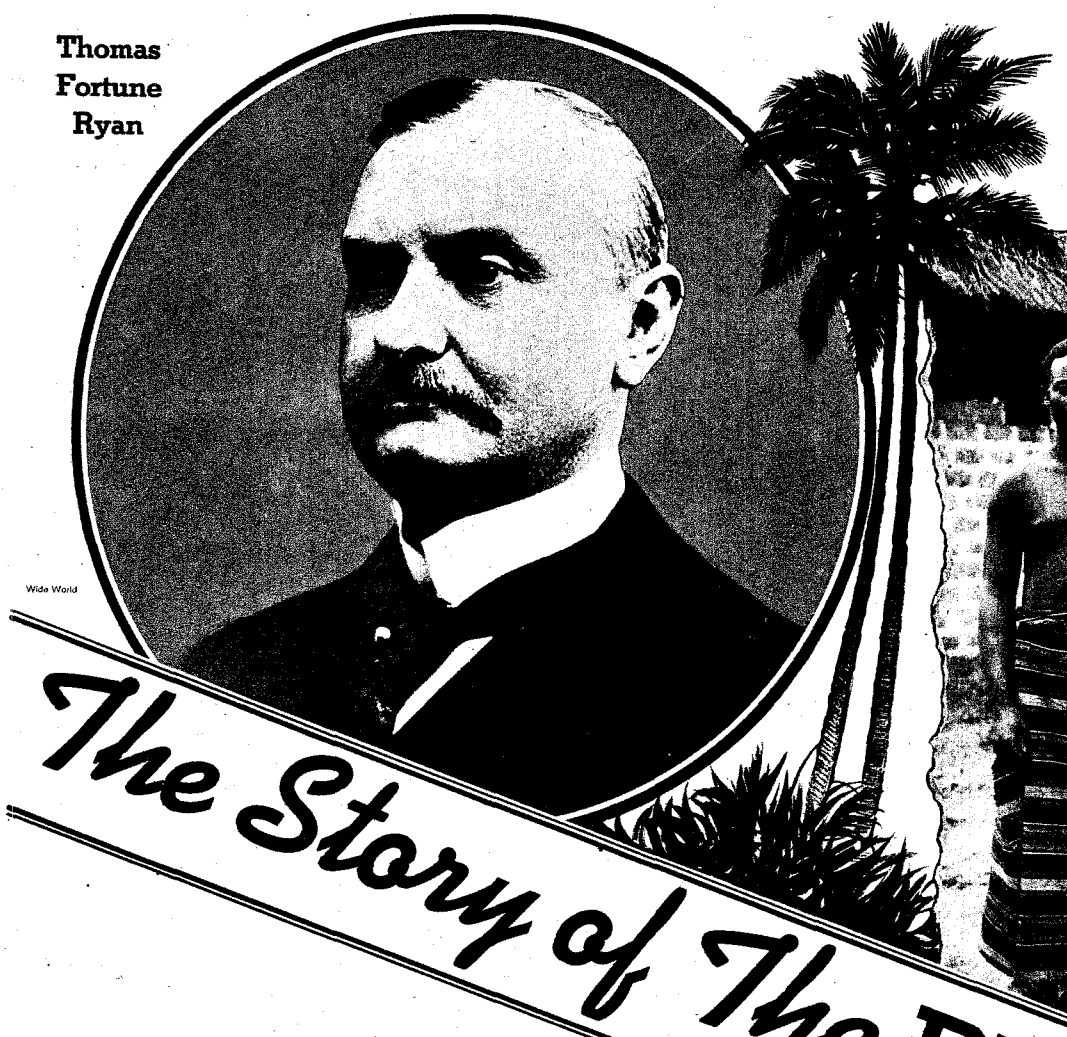
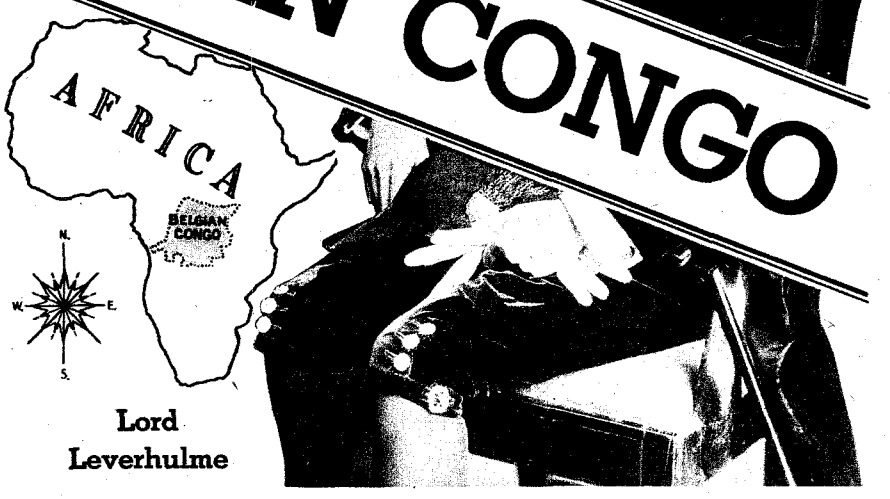


The Story of The BELGIAN CONGO

by Ben Marcin

Negroes of the Belgian Congo Copper Mines



Lord Leverhulme

America's Chapter in the Exploitation of the Belgian Congo Is the Part Played by Thomas Fortune Ryan and His Associates in Extracting Rubber Profits as Well as the Fabulous Gold, Silver and Diamond Output.

IN THE preceding article of this series, SOCIAL JUSTICE unveiled the *Societe Generale,* one of the oldest joint stock banks of Europe, and its dominant personalities. It was pointed out how the Societe is the parent holding company for the sixteen major corporations that exploit the natural resources of the Belgian Congo.

The three most important are the *Societe Internationale Forestiere et Miniere du Congo,* known as *"Forminiere;"* the *Huileries du Congo Belge,* known as the H.C.B.; and the *Union Miniere.*

We will tell about the H.C.B. first inasmuch as it is a combination of British and Belgian capital. Shortly after Belgium was firmly in command of the Congo, Lord Leverhulme—who was then Sir William Lever—obtained a concession of nearly a million and a half acres of palm forests in the Congo.

For hundreds of years the blacks had eaten the palm fruits, but they invariably threw away the kernel, unaware of the valuable substance inside. Lever knew the value of these fruits which have formed the most important agricultural industry of the colony. The kernel yields palm oil from which is made soap, salad dressing and margarine. Your "Lifebuoy" and "Lux" soaps, your "Spry" for cooking, have their beginnings in the Belgian Congo.

In fact, the palm trees have been the food, drink and shelter of the natives. Out of the trunk, the blackman extracts his wine, from the fruit, he obtains his food while with the leaves he provides a roof for his house. The palm fibre is made into mats, baskets, nets for fishing, while the wood is used for rude construction.

Today, model factories and mills and living quarters make up the small communities that are under the jurisdiction of the H.C.B. But it was not always so. Harvesting the fruits of the palm trees is a dangerous occupation. The tree usually grows to a height of sixty or seventy-five feet. The native must climb to nearly the top and hack off the fruit which is called "regime." Natives without number have been killed garnering the fruits and the company used to force the natives to cut it in rainy weather. Finally the natives rebelled and little cutting is now done in the wet season.

Before the war, thousands of tons of palm oil and kernels were shipped from the West Coast of Africa to Germany every year. Just prior to the outbreak of the World War, however, these were diverted to England where large kernel-crushing plants were installed, the whole enterprise becoming thereupon a British industry. Loss of this profitable business to Germany was a directly contributing factor to the commercial friction between England and Germany which brought about the World War.

The H.C.B. is completely independent of all other water transportation on the Congo. Its traffic aggregates more than 6,000 tons a year, and some of its oil barges have capacities of 250 tons. These vessels plying the interior waters transfer their cargoes of precious oils to the larger ocean going fleet of Lord Leverhulme where it is transported either to their various plants in America or to the "model city," Port Sunlight, in England.

THE SECOND great corporation is the "Forminiere" of which Jean Jadot is president. This was the pet project of King Leopold, his favorite corporate child. In 1906, he invited Thomas Fortune Ryan, the American financier, to supply him with the best engineers in the world. In him, the old monarch saw a useful ally, not only because of his influence in American banking circles, but because he had developed a highly profitable process for extracting rubber from the guayule plant which grows wild in Mexico, a process which might be utilized in the Congo.

In passing, it might be well to mention the rubber situation of the Congo. Powell, in his book the *"Map That is Half Unrolled"* says:

"At one time, the 112,000 square miles of wild rubber-trees, was a source of most ruthless exploitation. The agents of the state — (and that meant the *Societe Generale*) were granted tyrannical authority. Each district had its quota. These agents commanded the various chiefs to deliver stipulated quantities of rubber latex at the government posts by certain dates under pain of imprisonment, flogging and torture, which included the fiendishly ingenious tortures known only in the black heart of Africa. Many natives were mutilated and thousands died under the lash."

The *Societe Generale* was supposed to have brought civilization to Africa, but where profits and exploitation are concerned, this claim usually turns out to be a myth. The natives had as much freedom as had the Roman galley-slaves; they were periodically "civilized" by the knife, the lash, and the machine gun where numbers were involved. The atrocities of the rubber days are an abomination for which the Belgian people were blamed, but for which the bank known as the *Societe Generale* must assume full responsibility.

The "Forminiere" was granted the mining and mineral rights for more than 7 million acres and concessions for agriculture amounting to 2½ million acres in addition.

Quoting from Marcosson's *"An African Adventure,"* he says:

"The original capital was only 3-million francs, but the Forminiere has been increased to over 10-million. The striking feature of the organization was the provision inserted by Leopold that made Belgium a partner. The other half was divided into two parts, of which the *Societe Generale* took one and the other was taken in its entirety by Ryan. Subsequently, Ryan took in as associates Daniel Guggenheim, Senator Aldrich, who helped foist the iniquitous Federal Reserve System on America, Harry Payne Whitney and one or two others."

This corporation also controls the gold, silver and diamond output of the Belgian Congo, which, by the way, is much greater than is generally known.

(Continued on Page 20)

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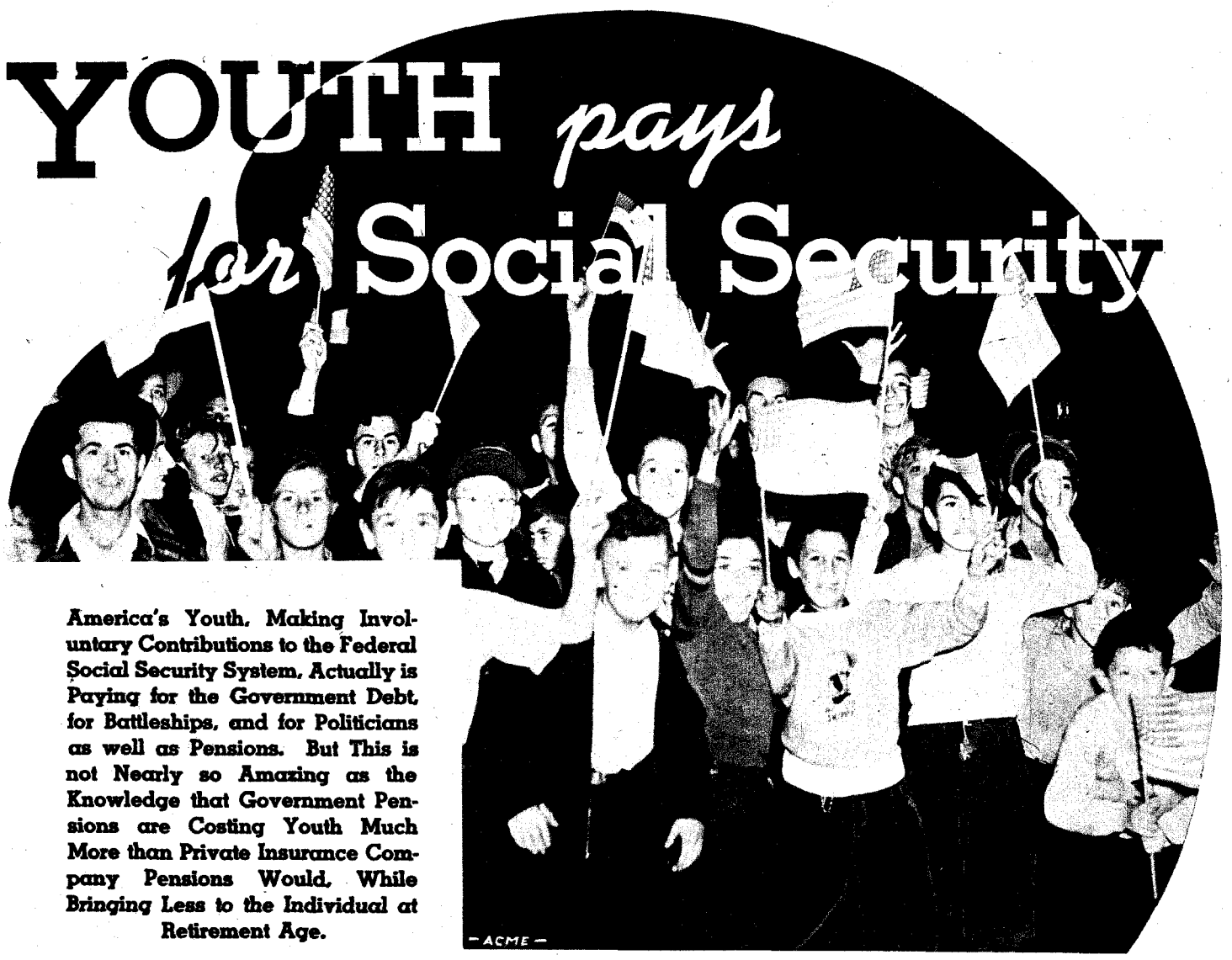
YOUTH *pays for* Social Security



America's Youth, Making Involuntary Contributions to the Federal Social Security System, Actually is Paying for the Government Debt, for Battleships, and for Politicians as well as Pensions. But This is not Nearly so Amazing as the Knowledge that Government Pensions are Costing Youth Much More than Private Insurance Company Pensions Would, While Bringing Less to the Individual at Retirement Age.

by Lawrence Lucey

IN THE entire 31 pages of fine print enacted by Congress, signed by the President, held constitutional by the Supreme Court, and called the Social Security Act, no mention is made of the class of people who will pay for this $4-billion per year venture.

The youth of the nation—wage earners between 18 and 30 years of age—were not told that each dollar they and their employers contributed to this fund was to be used for three purposes:

First, a part of each dollar is to be taken by the Government to pay part of its running expenses.

Secondly, another part of each dollar is to be used to pay the subsidized pensions of those who were over 50 in January, 1937. Should these workers over 50 die before reaching 65, their heirs, by receiving a subsidized death benefit, will share in the dollars contributed by youth.

Thirdly, another part is to be paid these young people as a pension when they reach 65. If they die beforehand, as the majority will, then this part is to be paid their heirs as a death benefit.

The quickest way to verify these statements is to ask an insurance salesman what premiums his company charges for a pension at 65. Then compare that rate with the social security rate. It will be found that the insurance companies will pay the same pension to one between 18 and 30 now as the Government will, and the insurance companies will charge a much smaller premium.

Recently a test was made to compare Government pensions with private insurance company pensions. It was learned that it would cost approximately $650 less for one now 27 years old to obtain a $75-a-month pension from a private company than it would cost to secure this same pension from the Government. During the 38 years between the contributor's 27th and 65th birthdays, he must pay in instalments a total of $4,894.80 to a private company to receive a $75-a-month pension. The Government charges a total of $5,544 over a 38-year period for this same benefit.

Naturally, every youth contribution to the pension fund is not charged exactly $650 more for his Government pension than he would pay for a private company pension. Some are charged more than $650; some less. Generally speaking, the younger the wage earner, the higher the rate he is charged by the Government.

THIS is what John T. Flynn, noted writer on economics, had in mind when he said: "The cost is loaded upon the shoulders of the youngest group of those insured. This is done by making the rate high. Thus, those who pay the longest will be paying more than a fair rate for their pensions . . ."

It is of course unfair to compare the rates of an insurance company with those of the Government, for the insurance company has more expenses to meet and therefore should charge a higher rate. An insurance company is in business to make a profit for its stockholders whereas the Government is supposed to operate on a non-profit basis. An insurance company must advertise. The Government does not have to advertise. An insurance company must pay taxes. The Government pays no taxes. An insurance company must employ salesmen. The Government has no social security salesmen. All told, the Government should be able to sell its pensions for a much lower premium than the insurance companies.

Another method of verifying the fact that the youth of America is being charged an exorbitant rate for the pensions it will receive at 65, is to compare the pensions offered by the Government with those offered by insurance companies to one now 27 years of age, for the same premiums. The following table makes this comparison:

Monthly wage	Government pension	Insurance pension
$ 50	$35.00	$ 30
100	53.75	56
150	65.00	80
200	76.25	100
250	85.00	125

In four out of the five wage classes the insurance company pension exceeds the Government pension. In the case of one earning $250 per month the insurance companies offer $40 per month more at 65 than does the Government, for the same premiums. This additional $40 per month paid by the private companies, means that they top the Government rate by $480 a year. Should the pensioner live for 10 years after his 65th birthday, he will receive $4,800 more from an insurance company than he would from the Government.

This money that will be skimmed from the pensions of youth is to be used to pay the interest on the $37-billion debt owed by the Government; to pay the salaries of politicians, and for other Government purposes. Some of this money will be added to the subsidized pensions of those who were over 50 when the pension taxes began.

ALTHOUGH America's youth stands to lose billions of dollars in pension payments due them when they reach 65, this loss is a mere nothing compared to the loss their heirs will sustain should these youths of today die before they reach their 65th birthday, or within a year or two afterward.

Most of the wage earners of America now between the ages of 18 and 30 will die before they become 65. Hence they will receive no pension. The average life expectancy for one 18—according to mortality tables used by insurance companies and courts of law in estimating damages based on average length of life — is 61-½ years. One now 30 has a life expectancy of 35-1/3 years. The average death age for one now 30 is 65-1/3 years. In brief, the majority of wage earners in the nation between 18 and 30 will not live long enough to receive a pension, or they will enjoy it for only a few months before death overtakes them.

If one contributes to the pension plan of an insurance company and dies before his 65th birthday, his wife or children, or whoever his heirs may be, receive back all the premiums he has paid into the fund, plus interest. The insurance companies return dollar for dollar, plus interest. However, the Government pension plan does not pay death benefits in this manner. It pays three and one-half per cent of the total wages earned by a worker while he and his employer were paying the social security taxes.

To observe how this three and one-half per cent death benefit picks dollars from the pockets of youth, let us follow the career of Willie Williams who was 20 when the pension taxes began. Let us assume that Willie will die at the age of 62, the average death age for one of 20. Also let us assume that Willie will earn $1,500 annually from the age of 20 until his death at 62.

During these 42 working years Willie earns a total of $63,000. He and his employer, with the social security taxes rising from two per cent in 1937 to six per cent in 1949, will contribute a total of $3,330 to the pension fund during these 42 years.

When Willie dies at the age of 62 his wife or children, or whoever his heirs may be, will receive three and one-half per cent of his total wages—a death benefit of $2,205. They thus receive $2,205 of the $3,330 that Willie and his employer paid into the fund. This death benefit is $1,125 less than the amount paid in. Had Willie and his employer contributed the same amount of money to an insurance company, Willie's heirs would receive $1,125 more as a death benefit. They also would be paid interest on these premiums which, over a 42 year period, would amount to a few hundred dollars.

HOW WILL the Government pension plan skim this $1,125 plus interest from the premiums paid into the fund for Willie Williams? From 1949 forward, the tax paid by Willie and his employer will amount to six per cent of his wages. But the death benefit for these years will be only three and one-half per cent of Willie's wages. For every six dollars that Willie and his boss pay into the fund, only three dollars and fifty cents will be returned as a death benefit. Out of every dollar that goes into the fund after 1949 Willie's heirs will receive only 59 cents. The Government will keep 41 cents.

Now this 41 cents on each dollar paid into the fund from 1949 forward and skimmed from the death benefit due the heirs of young workers, will be used to pay interest on Government bonds, to build battleships, and for other Government purposes in no way related to the pension plan. Another part of this skimmed money will be paid to the heirs of wage earners who were over 50 when the pension taxes began, and who died before reaching 65.

At least one student of Government pension finance has discovered how America's youth is being hoodwinked into paying for the pension plan and for the Government debt without knowing it. In a letter to the editor of *America*, national Catholic weekly, this writer commented that if a private corporation were to try this scheme on today's youth, it would be prosecuted by the attorney general and the corporation's directors would be jailed.

However, this fraud on youth is perfectly legal, for it was authorized by Congress, signed by the President, upheld by the Supreme Court, and called the Social Security Act.

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The Bankers' Rev

by Robert H. Hemphill

Government Bonds Cannot Be Paid by Taxes Collected From the People. Either We Must Pay Off By Means of New Government Money or Face Revolution—and Dictatorship.

RECENT PRESS reports quote the President as saying that Government technicians are studying methods of paying off the "$20,000,000,000" of relief and recovery bonds the Government has issued since the onset of the depression in 1929.

The President is reported to be leaning toward a policy proposed by Marriner Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, to "broaden the income tax base" sufficiently to produce revenue to reduce the national debt. This means that the smaller incomes of the insufficiently paid "white collar" worker and unskilled laborer will be taxed by the Federal Government, in addition to the staggering burden of hidden taxes now paid by them as a part of the price of food, clothing, shelter, and every other necessity.

These taxes of the "poor man" would be used to pay to the commercial banks who own the bulk of our Government bonds.

This is not the important point at issue, however.

These bonds MUST NOT BE PAID BY TAXES COLLECTED FROM THE PEOPLE.

When it becomes necessary to consider the payment of these bonds, **THEY MUST BE PAID IN LAWFUL MONEY — LEGAL TENDER CURRENCY OR CREDIT TO BE ISSUED BY THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Any other course would immediately plunge us right back into the dark days of 1932, *and that would mean the end of our Democracy.*

I sense in this movement the final stage of a vicious campaign to wrest from this Government the limited control of the money of this nation which Congress has acquired since 1932, and to place us again completely at the mercy of a small group of predatory parasites who control our leading banks and through them the whole commercial banking system of the country. These men hope to restore the "good old days" of "Bonanza Banking."

Those who understand how completely the power to issue and expand and contract our principal money—bank credit—controls our economic and consequently our social welfare should start immediately building up a solid wall of understanding and sentiment against the collection of taxes to pay off these bonds. Every dollar collected in taxes to pay off these bonds decreases the purchasing power of the nation.

We issued these bonds in lieu of money. We swapped them to the commercial banks for book credit on their ledgers. This was the path of least resistance and the emergency was pressing. Bank credit was the kind of medium of exchange everyone was familiar with. There was no time to go into an argument about "Fiat Money," as this would have diverted the country from the main business of avoiding a complete collapse of our productive system.

This bond-created credit is now the principal portion of the 23 billions of dollars of the checking account deposits of individuals, firms and corporations of the country. Every dollar of it is in constant use in transacting our present inadequate business. *We should have at least* 10 *billions more to return us to anything like full production.*

To use any of these deposits to take up our bonds would be suicide. Our business would decrease and unemployment would increase in exact proportion as we took this credit out of circulation to pay off these bonds.

We already have a shortage of money in circulation, but the banks would like to create a still more drastic shortage so that in our extremity we would mortgage our immortal souls for a little credit to transact business with and we would pay any price they demand.

THAT IS ALL there is behind this agitation to pay the bonds now, and the commercial banks are the sole agitators. They are unbelievably selfish, predatory, and unscrupulous. They are also amazingly ignorant. I know. I played their racket for many years. They are responsible for almost all the ills of civilization. They have caused more misery and despair than all the wars and all the tragedies and all the pestilences and famines of history.

They are now and have been for more than two thousand years the curse of civilization.

They do not care what becomes of our democratic government. They do not care if we lapse into tyranny or Socialism or Fascism or Communism. They know that *they will control any government so long as they can preserve their unholy monopoly of issuing the spurious thing we use as money.*

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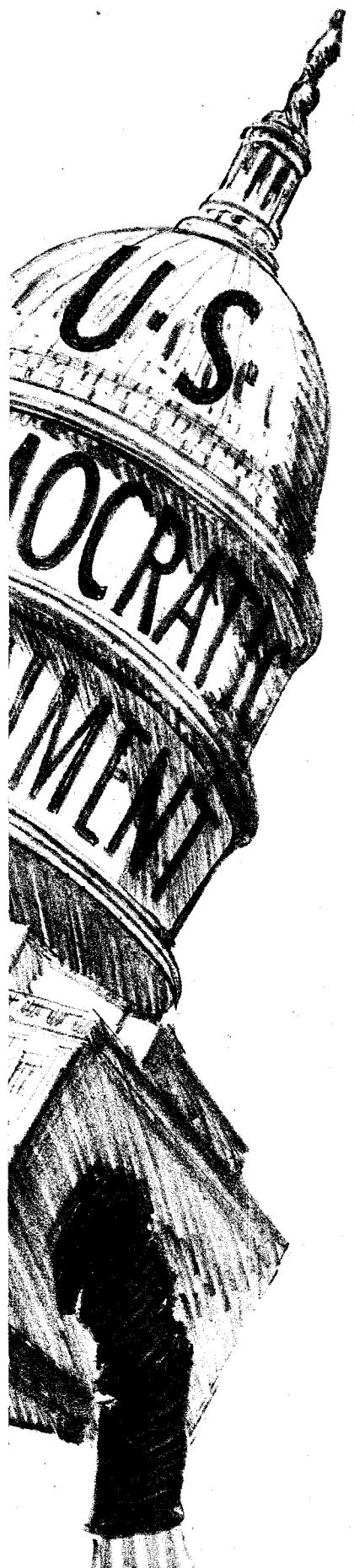

They would not hesitate to promote and finance a Communist revolution in these United States if their monopoly was seriously threatened by this Government and they could force a favorable trade with the Communist leaders.

Don't imagine I am exaggerating. Listen to Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, who was betrayed into sponsoring the National Banking Law by the banking leaders of his period, in whom he had confidence, in his ignorance of monetary science. He said later on:

"My agency in procuring the passage of the National Banking Act was the mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that affects every interest in this country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country."

It ought not to be difficult for anyone of average intelligence to understand just what part these bonds play in our present economic situation and why they cannot be paid without disaster.

In 1929 we had in our checking accounts 27 billions of dollars. This credit was the proceeds of bank loans to commerce and industry. With the crash of the inflated stock market, the commercial banks of the country began foreclosing their loans. By 1932 thirteen billions of these deposits had been absorbed in paying bank loans, leaving only 14 billions in circulation. The national income fell correspondingly, and consequently from 81 billions in 1929 to 42 billions in 1932. That was the maximum of goods and services we could buy for consumption in one year with only 14 billions of purchasing power in circulation.

Since the onset of the depression, the Government has issued about 20 billions of bonds. About 16 billions of these bonds have been taken by the commercial banks of the country. They gave the Government credit on their ledgers for this 16 billions of dollars. The Government drew checks against this credit and paid for so much of its expenditures in relief and recovery and its other many activities. Those who received this credit immediately spent it for the necessities of life and it has gone into general circulation as our principal medium of exchange – the checking accounts of the nation.

According to recent figures, we have in the checking accounts of the individuals, firms, and corporations of the country approximately 23 billions of dollars. Some of this is not available for check. It is tied-up in deferred credit—checks deposited but not collected. This may amount to 3 or possibly 4 billions of dollars. Our stock of purchasing power is, therefore, 19 or 20 billions of dollars. These checking accounts are in constant use. Checks are drawn and checks deposited every day.

For a long time—about as far back as we can assemble reasonably accurate data – the national annual income has invariably been about three times this total stock of purchasing power in our checking accounts. Our present national income, therefore, is accumulating at the rate of 57 billions to 60 billions of dollars. That is the maximum national income possible with this limited revolving fund of purchasing power.

Now it should be very easy to understand that if this fund is diminished, the amount of business we can transact is going to diminish in the same proportion. If, for instance, we should collect in taxes five billions of this credit in these active checking accounts and with this credit pay off five billions of bonds, we would have left only 14 to 15 billions with which to transact the business of the nation —just about the amount we had in 1932.

Our national income would decline 15 billions per annum and your wages and income and mine would shrink in proportion. The national annual income would fall to about the equivalent of 1932. We would have 20 to 25 million unemployed.

If as much as 10 billions were collected in taxes and ten billions of bonds paid off to the banks, the United States would collapse! There would be in circulation not enough money to buy the food for the nation. Hundreds of thousands of people would starve.

But before this could happen there would be a revolution and a dictatorship. No government other than a military dictatorship could restrain the people and preserve a semblance of order.

The banks are promoting the movement to pay off these bonds by taxing the people in the hope that by creating a more distressing money shortage they can exact usurious interest rates for their imaginary money. They have done this same thing many times in the past. However, there is a new element in this situation which they do not understand. They can no longer lend a sufficient amount of their fictitious money to create even partial prosperity. That would require that they make capital loans and capital loans would quickly wreck their racket— it has always done so in the past, periodically. But our business structure has become so much more complex of recent years that they do not dare make capital loans; therefore, their racket will no longer serve to supply us with a usable medium of exchange.

This is the reason I have said for several years that the commercial banking racket as we have always known it is finished. It will no longer work even for a short time.

The last year has been a perfect example of the point I am trying to make. The instant the Government curtailed its creation of money in the form of bank credit, through the issue of bonds, in 1937, business began to decline. If the banks had increased their loans to commerce and industry as fast as the Government had been increasing the bond-created bank credit prior to 1937, we would have gone right along toward prosperity and when we got to approximately full production we could have retired bonds as fast as the banks expanded deposits by loans to commerce and industry and the general prosperity of the country would have been sustained. The banks could not do that because there were no SAFE loans the banks could make. There are no safe loans the banks can now make.

We must not contract the supply of deposit currency in our checking accounts to pay off bonds. We must pay them off by issuing currency or "treasury credit" for them. Treasury credit is the same thing as issuing currency except that it is bookkeeping money—the same kind of money the banks use.

What I mean is this: If we issued 10 billions in currency and paid it to the banks, they would ship it to the Federal Reserve Banks for credit and the Federal Reserve Banks would send it back to the Treasury for credit. We can save all this expense by simply giving the banks credit on the books of the Treasury to start with. They can have all the currency they can use at any time against this credit but they don't want it. They want the credit—bookkeeping money.

We are either going to pay off these bonds by issuing currency or Treasury credit, *or we are going to have revolution and dictatorship.* If you are interested in avoiding these tragedies, you must see that your Congressmen and Senators understand just what we are facing.

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The Rich Man and CHRISTIANITY

The Influence of Only a Few Rich Christians Can Accomplish Much for the Promotion of Social Justice Among Men. The Possession of Wealth Is, for the Christian, a Stewardship: the Power of Riches Is Also an Opportunity for Good.

by W. J. Randall, C.M.S.

When St. James, the Apostle and Bishop of Jerusalem, addressed certain rich men of his time, he used language which would be startling on the lips of even the most dramatic preacher of today. Yet it is worth while noting that those words enjoy the threefold force of being the words of an early Christian Bishop, the words of an Apostle, and the words of Sacred Writ. Words, therefore, which every professing Christian must attend to, and upon which every practicing Christian must act.

Let us listen for a moment to those terrific words:

"Go to now, you rich men. Weep and howl in your miseries which shall come upon you! Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust thereof shall be a testimony against you, and shall eat your flesh like fire! You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped your fields cries out—which hire you have kept back by fraud; and their cry has entered into the ears of the Lord of Hosts. You have feasted upon the earth; and in riotiousness you have nourished your hearts in the day of slaughter!"

Evidently those rich men had been causing considerable harm to the Christian conscience and much hurt to the social order. That was nearly nineteen hundred years ago. But it would be a fallacy of the most foolish kind to imagine that those words have no application today.

Similar words have been spoken today—and spoken by a Christian Bishop who is the successor of the visible Head of that apostolic body to which St. James belonged. Allowing for some restraint of expression befitting the conventions of our time, the words of Pope Pius XI are as strong as they could be in regard to certain (though unnamed) rich men and their conduct in the social order. Here are some of those words:

"It is patent that in our days not only is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."

"This power becomes irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and to determine its allotment; for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

. . . "Unbridled ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain; the whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure. Furthermore, the inter-mingling and scandalous confusion of the duties and offices of civil authority and of economics have produced crying evils and have gone so far as to degrade the majesty of the State . . . which has become a slave bound over to the service of human passion and greed . . .

"A double stream has issued from this one fountain-head; on the one hand, economic Nationalism or even economic Imperialism; on the other, a not less noxious and detestable Internationalism or International Imperialism in financial affairs, which holds that where a man's fortune is, there is his country."

Four significant facts emerge from these words:

(1) There exists modern social (and financial) disorder.

(2) That disorder is caused by certain men who are very rich.

(3) The main trouble is not in their mere possession of wealth, but in their control of wealth in its distribution to others.

(4) The disorder is widespread and horrible.

Now, in the course of these articles we are pointing out the various means by which the above disorder can be remedied: such means as the establishment of the family wage, the vocational group, and the consequent ethical form of capitalism. At the moment we are concerned with the particular contribution which the rich can make towards the furthering of a sound social order and the amelioration of hurt caused by the abuse of riches.

The fact has to be faced that there exists a special obligation in the possession of wealth—and also a special danger to the possessor. Whatever interpretation be placed upon the divine parallel concerning the camel and the eye of the needle—whether the camel be a rope or the eye of the needle a gateway — the final fact emerges that it *is* a difficult matter to get through the aperture thus symbolized by our Divine Lord as the gateway to salvation.

Riches induce a special handicap in the race for the incorruptible crown; therefore the rich must employ some special spiritual means, inducing a special and counteracting power, to reach the goal where that crown is given.

Two questions have to be asked and answered:

(1) What do we mean by a rich man?

(2) What are his obligations towards the social community?

As to the first, it is of course the sort of question which lends itself to dispute—but only with defined limits. Just as one may doubt as to the precise limit of a strong man's power to lift a weight, just as one may doubt as to the exact moment when the sun sinks below the horizon, but nevertheless there comes a point where one is sure that the limit has been traversed; just so one may doubt as to the exact amount which makes a man "rich," but nevertheless there comes a point at which one is sure that the amount constitutes "riches." And as a matter of fact, the question can be settled on a natural basis—that is, on a basis fixed by the minimum required for a life of reasonable comfort.

We have seen how this minimum can be ascertained in our study of the Family Wage. (Social Justice, July 25.) It is fair to take this minimum as inducing the "edge" of riches: very slight, no doubt, to begin with, but none the less certain. When a man's income has traversed that minimum, he has BEGUN to get rich. At the same moment his special obligation commences. It increases as the riches increase.

A *rich* man, therefore, is one whose income exceeds the minimum required for a reasonably comfortable family life: judged by the circumstances of time and place. It will be remembered that we set this minimum reasonably high—so no one can reasonably complain at being considered rich after traversing that minimum.

Of course this does not mean that those below the "rich" line of demarcation have no obligations towards the material needs of their fellows. Of course they have—everybody has such obligation according to needs and circumstances. We are not concerned here, however, with that; but with the obligation of those who fulfil our definition of the rich.

But, in passing, we must note a particular and insidious danger that besets the rich—a danger as insidious as drink or drugs. It is summed up in the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas that the love of money tends to infinity.

Everybody really recognizes this danger—in the colloquialism that "the more you get the more you want." This applies especially to money—the symbol of riches. The point of satiety is not recognized as it is in other material possessions. There is a point at which even a wealthy man feels he has sufficient food and drink, clothes and housing, and so on; unless he be a pathological pervert. Not so with money. That bank balance must go on mounting. Like the mania for speed, it becomes a fever in the blood. And accordingly that balance must never be diminished—even in the interests of justice and charity. The perverted love tends to infinity.

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"The Money Changers," by Marinus, in the National Gallery in London.
Visitors look at it because the painter made his two old human buzzards so convincing.

The one cure for this moral pathology is in the Ignatian principle, "*Agendo contra.*" As one English poet said of prejudice, it must be "cut against the grain." And the steel that cuts must be forged in the fire of Christian charity.

THIS brings us to the second question—what is the rich man's obligation in the social community?

This question divides into two heads—(1) his immediate obligation of personal giving; (2) his broader obligation towards readjusting the social order.

Under the title of "*Eleemosyna*" the moral theologians have considered this question and commonly agreed that there is an obligation, *per se* grave, to give to the needy out of one's superfluities. There is no room for wrangling over the "superfluities" in the light of our previous definition. They come into being with the advent of riches as there defined. There is a general theological agreement that a donation of two per cent of superfluities would be sufficient to meet the needs of the poor. This in general, apart from the specific obligations arising from special cases.

But the social obligation goes much further than that—especially under the prevailing social system. We have seen from the words of the Pope that the root evil is in the abused concentration of wealth in the hands of a few (resulting in the unchecked competition which stops at nothing to gain its object and in the control of credit, the power to purchase). It is against this two-headed evil, then, that the good rich man must work. How?

Clearly, it must be by applying, in his own immediate business sphere, those principles which will counteract the social disorders we have enumerated. Clearly, he must strive to set in motion all the influences which will induce the family wage, business co-partnership, and decent conditions of labor. More remotely, but no less definitely, he must influence the better distribution of property and the more easy acquisition of it.

And it is here in this matter of "influence" that the rich man can do much. As a general rule the rich have influence — influence which is used very effectively for good or for evil. They sit on committees; they enter local and central government; they have a pull on those most powerful corporations, the banks. This influence must be regarded by the Christian as a "talent" for which an account will have to be rendered, unless riches are to be corrupted as a testimony against the possessors. Great possessions can be what is theologically termed an "external grace" — a gift from God to the steward to be used in a just stewardship.

A big difficulty is that the number of very rich Christians is relatively small. Yet it is a fact that a small number of very rich men are accomplishing great evil—"economic domination in the hands of a few." It is by no means impossible for a small number of good Christian rich men to go far in counteracting that evil—provided they are as zealous and as skilful in their combination as the evil group is.

The great fact to be remembered is that there urges a grave *social* responsibility: a thing far broader than the mere personal giving of alms. As Rev. Dr. Arendzen wrote recently: "The bestowal of generous alms on the poor is not a sufficient discharge of a man's duty to his neighbor. By such alms a man relinquishes the right to some of his property to his fellowmen, but the mere relinquishment of a right is—though good—not a real positive work or labor." This positive work as a contribution to the social body is, as we have seen, a duty upon every man; it bears more heavily upon the rich, because they have greater means with which to perform it. Moreover, as we have also seen, there is no *right* to superfluities while others are in need; for no man has the right to luxury at the dire expense of his fellows. Luxury then becomes usury.

The great work, then, for the rich at the present time, is the work of antidoting the poison of social injustice; which draws its virulence from the twofold source of undue concentration of wealth and the control of credit. Against this hybrid evil the rich Christian man must work with a mighty will, or his riches will eat his flesh like fire.

Ewing Galloway

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The Way Out

by HILAIRE BELLOC

The Free Man Working on His Own Land, and Acting Under Local Co-operative Control As His Own Master, Is the Corporate State's Program for the Farmer. The Self-Governing Guild, Co-operating With Factory and Government, Is the Way Out for Labor.

THE SMALL PRODUCER

It is imperative, in the cause of civilization, that we save the small producer and the small distributor. I call him "small" in contrast to those huge agglomerations of capital which have bred Communism and half the other evils of our time. But I do not use this word "small" to make him out an unimportant person. He is all-important to human society and, under a scheme of properly distributed property, though his property would not be large it would be sufficient for his independence, his dignity and the security of his livelihood.

At any rate the name does not matter. The point is that the individual farmer and craftsman—or rather he and his family, if he has one—should be fostered and preserved by society instead of being crushed under, as he has been under our recent insane social motives of mere greed and criminal competition.

Property, widely distributed in many hands, (which would be the salvation of society today) does not, of course, only mean the small producer. It means also the small distributor or store-keeper (of whom I shall speak in my next article); it means also the small shareholder, the small owner of State bonds and the rest of it. But the small producer must be saved as soon as may be, and established on a firm basis if we are to save society and to establish social justice. For it is upon him always that a healthy State reposes.

He is of two kinds just mentioned: the farmer and the craftsman. The farmer owning his own land and his own implements of labor and his own stock is at the foundation of the agricultural side.

The craftsman owning the place in which he works, the tools with which he works, the house in which he lives and from which he sells his produce, was for centuries the foundation of the industrial side of life: in the right sense of that word "industrial." The small individual producer, carpenter, smith, etc., cannot be wholly restored, as the farmer can, for machinery has come in to make the great difference, but he can be in part restored, (it is essential that he should be restored as much as possible), and acting co-operatively with his fellows he can also be made a shareholder of the larger enterprises where large and expensive machinery is necessary.

To begin with the farmer: He is agricultural. He produces food and the raw material of clothing, essential necessaries of the human race. Nothing has yet replaced, or apparently can replace, the man working on the land with his family. Capitalism has made every effort to oust that man, to replace him by great accumulations of stock and great acreage under one control. Communism, the direct product of Capitalism, and suffering from the same moral evils as Capitalism—especially its inhumanity — has made similar attempts to put agriculture under bondage. These attempts have already in part broken down and will break down yet further. Both these bad things, Capitalism and Communism, can flourish in great cities through the factory and every other form of concentrated ownership by a few rich interests acting as masters over the mass of citizens. But, for the production of food, and the necessaries for the raw material of human life, it still remains true that the family, based on its ownership of the land, is the best working unit. That unit has been wounded almost to death, but the wound can be healed, and the farmer on his own land can be restored.

What is necessary to such a sane and good result?

Regulated and guaranteed co-operation are necessary. The farmer as an individual is, with his family, powerless in the face of unrestricted greed and competition and great masses of capital concentrated outside his control, especially the massed capital of bankers and lending corporations. To restore that control over his own land and life which was once the birthright of the farmer, we need co-operation in two forms. First for credit; secondly for marketing.

The farmer must be backed by *co-operative* credit: by local *co-operative* banks of which he is himself a member and which, in their turn, are backed by society as a whole; that is, by the State. The numbers in which farmers can best co-operate must be left to local circumstances. The connection between their co-operative credit, and the State which guarantees it must be left to negotiation and debate. But the root principle lies there. The farmer, when he needs credit, must have available a supply of credit *under the control of himself and his fellows*: credit, not as an enemy but as an ally. And he must have State-guarantee of such credit, so that his local co-operative credit association, excluding all other forms of credit, shall be stable and not open to destruction by outside rivals.

Next he must have co-operative marketing. But this can well be left voluntary because when men appreciate its advantages they come into it naturally and of their own accord. The Danish system is here the great example. It applies principally to dairy produce, but also applies to pretty well any agricultural produce. A central board, though it be only local and on a small scale, which can give advice, deal with goods in bulk and furnish the advantage of cheap agricultural machinery and the rest, is essential.

But more than that is essential. It is also essential that society, the State, or whatever you like to call it, shall overlook the affair in some degree, and particularly shall be the guardian of the farmer against distant competition of which he knows nothing and which he can in no way control. It is also essential that just minimum prices for his produce shall be fixed and insisted upon and that he shall be fortified against underselling from outside.

That is how the new Corporate State ought to work, and could work, for the preservation of the oldest and best of human activities—the free man working on his own land, and acting, under local co-operative control, as his own master.

Now as to the craftsman; the man who works with his own tools on his own premises.

You will hear it said that the small craftsman is doomed, that there is no chance of his standing up to the competition of large units of capital and expensive concentrations of machinery. That is false. The craftsman—that is the carpenter, the smith, the maker of furniture and of footwear and all the rest of it—has been almost destroyed, but not quite. He has not been almost destroyed through any fate or necessity, but only because his enemies have been in control and their money power has been allowed to run riot.

He cannot play the same part in the social economy that the farmer can because *some* things are obviously so much better made (not only so much more quickly, but *better*) on a large scale that we cannot do without them.

It is here that there comes in the system of the Guild. You must have the Guild for the small individual family producer, to protect him and to insure his property, but you need it especially, and necessarily, for conditions under which work is done on a large scale. There the real producer, the man who, with his own hands produces the wealth, must be a Guildsman, an owning shareholder in the factory and one whose conditions of labor and marketing and the rest are in the hands of a self-governing Guild, to which the factory is attached, itself in touch with the authority of the State.

These articles of mine are very short, therefore very condensed, and only indicate the large lines. But those are the lines on which the salvation of society is proceeding in Europe today and can be continued elsewhere.

When the system is fully organized it is called "The Corporate State." It needs no despotism, though despotism has been called in to help the battle against the money power elsewhere. *Free men can organize themselves and remain in touch with a central State power of which they are the creators and the members without danger of tyranny.*

For instance, it is by State authority that preference can be given to the shareholder in the Guild, or better still that ownership of shares in the Guild can be confined to members thereof alone. It is not difficult to frame laws whereby a man can obtain shares through co-operative credit in the activities of his life at a rate which defies the competition of outside capital. Let that be organized and the problem is solved.

Let us always remember that a large number of small craftsmen are good for society. They are fully free. They do better work in many things, than large factories can and the goods they produce with personal care are often of more service than goods produced anonymously. The principle is clear, it has only to be emphasized and followed, for the individual craftsman to survive or to be restored in sufficiently large proportion to affect the character of all society and, where that is impossible, for the craftsman to work through the Guild of which he is a member and which can withstand, with its credit and mutual assistance, all attack from outside. But society must guarantee the system. That, we shall come to see, is essential.

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"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

W.P.A.-er Is Typical Economic Slave

By HON. BURTON K. WHEELER
Senator from Montana

THOSE who administer relief, those through whom benefits are paid to the farmer, to the worker, or other private persons are possessed of a tremendous power to influence elections. Whenever Federal funds are dispensed, the beneficiaries thereof feel a debt of gratitude. That feeling is seldom directed to the American taxpayer who furnishes the money, seldom to the Congress who appropriates the money, but rather to the appointed agent who administers the funds. W.P.A. workers feel more than a sense of gratitude; they look to the Works Progress Administration as their sole means of support. The farmer who receives an agricultural benefit check neither feels nor expresses gratitude to all the people or to the Congress. He recognizes only the administration from which he received the check as his benefactor.

Thus it is that the W.P.A. worker will heed the word of the agent who satisfies his hunger, who clothes his body and who furnishes him shelter. This constitutes a perfect example of economic slavery that we have heard so much about. The very existence of a true political democracy has been challenged by some students on the ground that it is impossible in a society that has definite employer and employee classes. Different peoples of Europe have exchanged personal liberty for only promises of economic security. Hunger and destitution recognize as master that agency which alleviates. Economic dependence can easily and readily extinguish political independence.

In 1936, when employers placed certain slips in the pay envelopes of their employees, leaders of the Democratic Party, with great justification, in speeches, in radio addresses, and in statements to the press, assailed such an act as an attempt to mislead and to prejudice the American worker. The voters were rightfully indignant then, and they will be more indignant in the year 1938 if politics in relief is the means by which the Democratic Party seeks to maintain its dominance.

France Exemplifies Strangle-Hold Of Finance

By HON. H. JERRY VOORHIS
Representative from California

FEW people know the tragic story of how the French nation and government have permitted themselves to drift into a situation where a small group of virtually hereditary directors of the Bank of France control almost completely the destiny of the nation. John Gunther, in his recent book, *Inside Europe,* has the following significant things to say in this connection:

"France is really run by a group of about 200 financial families whose central pediment is the Bank of France. Although this bank issues the public money of France and holds its gold supply, it is a private bank, not a state bank. By the terms of its basic charter only the 200 shareholders with the most stock are permitted to vote for the regents, who control it absolutely * * *. The regents of the Bank of France decisively control French politics because, by withholding credits from the treasury they can break any prime minister they don't like."

Gunther points out further that only 6 of the 18 regents are Government officials; the other 12 comprising 6 representatives of the largest private banks in France, and 6 representatives of dominant French industries. The six regencies held by the banking houses have been passed down in hereditary fashion from father to son for generations.

They hold in the hollow of their hand the destinies of the French Republic and they are able to do so because the power to issue money and create credit has been allowed to remain in the hands of a privately owned financial institution instead of being made part and parcel of the exercise of basic sovereignty by the nation itself.

To effectively guard against such a condition in the United States, the representatives of the American people in Congress should speedily proceed to transfer the ownership of the 12 central Federal Reserve banks from the private ownership of the member banks to the ownership of the nation itself. If we want the money-creating power in America to be a public power, then the 12 Federal Reserve banks which create the money of America today should be public institutions.

Depression Had To Come; It Was Planned

By HON. FINLY H. GRAY
Representative from Indiana

IN 1936 recovery in this country was on the way. The different spending and relief agencies were adding to and increasing the money supply and, under the laws of money operations, prices or commodity values were rising, wages, earnings, and income were increasing, and employment was following up with better times.

It makes no difference whether the operations are spending or whether new and additional money is going into circulation. The effect is the same to increase prices and commodity values, to raise wages, earnings and income, and increase employment. The only difference is the temporary effect of money on prices. The force of the expenditure is exhausted with the payments.

The same laws and operations of money which raise prices or commodity values, increase wages, earnings and income, and bring increased employment, produce the opposite effect upon money, reduce the relative value of money, and to the same extent prices or values are increased.

In 1936 the men more interested in money and holding money or contracts for money, were awake to the effect of rising prices and values upon their money, bonds, and contracts for money.

These financiers, who were shrewd, crafty businessmen, were not only informed of the laws and principles of money, and knew how to stop and change the operations, but they were in full control of the public currency. Congress had long abdicated its constitutional power to issue, regulate, and control the money of the country, and had surrendered and given over that power for exercise by private, interested bankers and financiers.

These men, knowing precisely what to do, and knowing exactly how to do it, and being in control of the public currency, and in position to direct money movements reversed the operations raising prices and commodity values and decreasing the value of money.

I can only give you a brief outline of these money operations carried on. On July 14, 1936, the Federal Reserve Board increased bank reserves 50 per cent, made effective August 15. On January 30, 1937, bank reserves were again increased 50 per cent, and the increase made effective March 1 and May 1, 1937. The effect of these operations was to withdraw loans and credit and take over $3-billion out of circulation.

Following these ordered money operations and many others not required to be of record, prices or commodity and property values fell in rapid decline over $100-billion until labor and labor commodities and products were worth $100-billion less and money and contracts for the payment of money were worth $100-billion more.

The fall of prices and commodity values left labor, labor products, and commodities with $100-billion less power in value to pay debts, contracts, and money obligations, or requiring that much more of labor and products with which to pay the same debts and obligations, and took away $100-billion of buying and consuming power.

It was this diminishing buying and consuming power which left the warehouses overflowing with manufactured goods without demand. The merchants overstocked were unable to sell. Factories, mills and workshops were without orders and the 1937 depression was on, with every evil symptom of 1920 and 1929 recurring.

If, after these public currency movements in secret and the sterilization of incoming gold, and the devaluation of the gold ounce, if this 1937 depression had not come it would have been a mystery in science, and an economic phenomenon; a contravention of all monetary laws.

Even Spending Did Not Take Up The Slack

By HON. ROBERT L. BACON
Representative from New York

IN the last 8 years since 1929 the total combined new purchasing power created by Federal Government and by private enterprise, through new corporate capital issues, was $26,294,000,000. At the old 1926 to 1929 rate of $453,322,000 per month, corporate capital issues alone would have created $43,518,888,000 of new purchasing power in the last 8 years. Here we have a deficit of $17,224,888,000 in new purchasing power in the last 8 years, from 1930 to 1937, in spite of Government injections of purchasing power. In other words, it must be obvious to you that the Government spending cannot take up the deficit of $17,224,888,000 in new purchasing power. We must have a flow of private capital into private enterprise. Without it we can never hope to take up that deficit through pump priming. Under this relief bill we may have a certain amount of pump priming, but unless private capital flows into private enterprise we will have a drop before 1940 and be back just where we are today. If, on the other hand, capital once more can flow freely into private enterprise, and take up this deficit in national purchasing power, the battle for permanent recovery will be won.

Unless private capital can once more flow freely into investments the needed pick-up in the national purchasing power will not be created. Let me cite one example of that. In the years back in 1928 and 1929 all the insurance companies together kept about $100-million in cash and about $300-million in Government bonds as a reserve to pay losses that might occur. That was a very infinitesimal part of their total resources, and all of their other resources went into investments, mortgages for housing, and what not. It helped build the country. Today what do we find? We find that the insurance companies have in cash and in Government securities $5-billion instead of $400-million, and the result is that the difference between $5-billion and $400-million is the amount of new capital that could flow through the insurance companies into private enterprise.

The savings banks today have about $2½-billion invested in Government bonds, something that never before occurred. Prior to 1929 most of that $2½-billion was not invested in Government bonds, but was invested in mortgages in homes, in building programs, and all kinds of private enterprise, and so today the insurance companies and the savings banks together have over $7½-billion which formerly flowed into private enterprise which is kept tied up in cash and Government bonds. That is the sort of capital that ought to be free.

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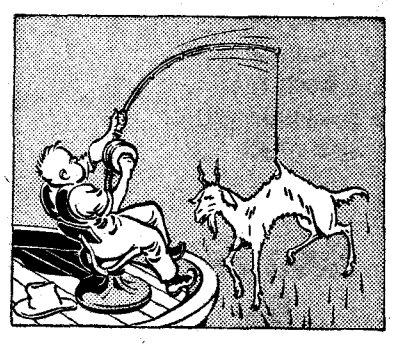

THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING

'Fiddles and Guitars' Win Texas Vote

O'Daniel Emerges From Lion's Den, Lone Star Victor

FORT WORTH, TEX. — Here's a salute to O'Daniel, who went into the lion's den, and came out with the Texas Democratic gubernatorial nomination in a flour barrel.

With the Ten Commandments as his platform and the eradication of professional politicians as his object, W. Lee O'Daniel, successful flour jobber and hillbilly band leader, plunged into the den of Texas politicians, baited them with their own shortcomings, and convinced a majority of Texas Democrats that his was the right course.

They rewarded him by acclaiming him overwhelmingly as their candidate for the Governor's chair. And as the Democratic nomination is virtual election in the Lone Star state, the musical flour salesman likely will administer the largest state in the union for the next two years.

O'Daniel came here from Ohio to sell flour. To plug his product he conducted a two-a-day radio broadcast, with a hillbilly band furnishing background and color. By popular request he entered the race for governor, stumped the state in a special bus; declared against all politicians; lent strength to his declaration by refusing to pay his $1.75 poll tax, ("No politician is worth $1.75," he said) and convinced the electorate that he was not a politician himself.

"Plus Horse Sense"

The flour salesman's campaign was the strangest, yet the most colorful and sensible to have been conducted in the last decade. The man who has been characterized as "Huey Long, plus horse sense," took the hillbilly band along on his stumping tour and introduced his wife, and his children, Mollie, Pat and Mike, at every stop.

Pledging a business administration if he were nominated and elected, O'Daniel pointed to the gross evils practiced by the job-holding politicians and assured the voters he would aim to industrialize the union's largest state. He would, he also assured them, seek a $30 a month pension for persons over 65, and would get half the money from the Federal Government—a good item in this grab-as-grab can administration.

O'Daniel, at 46, is a jovial, folksy businessman who built a half-million dollar fortune for himself with his flour sales. His campaign slogan is "Please Pass the Biscuits, Pappy." His hobby is writing and parodying songs. For one of his primary opponents who criticized him for his "fiddles and guitars" and scoffed at his campaign, O'Daniel wrote a parody on a hillbilly song, which sent his opponent reeling into defeat. It was: "I Hate Mountain Music."

"I'D LIKE TO SEE JIMMY ABOUT SOME BANKRUPTCY INSURANCE"

—Los Angeles Times.

H. L. Hopkins Voted Socialist In Years 1915-16

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Is Harry L. Hopkins, administrator of W. P. A. and sometimes candidate-endorser, a Socialist?

Mr. Hopkins says "emphatically, no." Hundreds of political figures say "yes." The official records say that Harry L. Hopkins registered and voted as a Socialist in New York in 1915 and 1916.

Is this Harry L. Hopkins the same one who skidded on the turns in the Iowa primary with his endorsement of Otha D. Wearin? Is it the same Hopkins who, as W.P.A. administrator, is the nation's greatest employer? The records indicate, through a similarity of backgrounds, that both are the same man.

Hopkins, of the W.P.A., was born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1890. His family later settled in Grinnell, Iowa, where he graduated from Grinnell college in 1912. He is 48 years old; was 25 in 1915, and spent his younger years in social work.

Hopkins, Socialist, registered in the Bronx in 1915; gave his age as 25; stated that he had lived three years in the state; one in the county, and had last voted at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1911. He gave his occupation as a social worker.

Is this evidence conclusive? No, but it's teasingly indicative.

Gas, Wind, Mud, Etc.

As yet O'Daniel has made no commitments for the national political scene. During his campaign he was asked directly to state his stand on the New Deal. He said simply that he was running for a state office, and had no occasion to mention national affairs. He did not ride the Presidential coat-tail, as did Representatives Maury Maverick, W. D. McFarlane, and Morgan Sanders, and other Lone Star state candidates for local or national office, who were trimmed in the election.

"Poisoned Water" Episode Brings Shudder in Kentucky Primary Election Campaign

Happy Chandler is Stricken; Barkley Takes No Chances

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The episode of the "poisoned water" has caused consternation in the Kentucky political situation.

Of course nasty persons comment that water is poison to anyone in Kentucky, but we have no time for foolishness— we're serious. The facts are that Governor A. B. (Happy) Chandler and two of his campaign associates were stricken with intestinal poisoning shortly after they had imbibed from a campaign rostrum water pitcher.

Governor Chandler, opposed for the Democratic senatorial nomination by Senator Alben Barkley, was removed immediately to Frankfort, where his physician stated unequivocally that he had been poisoned. And it was no joke. The doctor said if his boss had swallowed much more of the water he would have cashed his chips.

Barkley's "Ice Water Guard"

Senator Barkley, shortly afterward, appointed an "ice water guard" for himself. This person, or persons, or corporation, is to stand watch over every drop of water that trickles down the senatorial throat. Furthermore an extra squadron was appointed to watch "Dear Alben's" food. It was suggested that this latter group of martyrs taste the Senator's food before it touches his lips. This, it will be observed, is an excellent test of whether or not the food has been poisoned. If the guard lives, the food is okay.

But the poisoning act is not new to politics. In fact it is the very oldest of the political purge systems, and the wonder is that it hasn't been used earlier and more often by contestants on the American scene.

Socrates, it will be recalled, was given the cup of poisoned hemlock by the enraged authorities of Athens. The Athenians, however, did not resort to subterfuge. They merely handed Socrates a schuper full of hemlock and bellowed "Prosit." Socrates knew, or had a substantial suspicion, that all was not well with the hemlock and that he probably would have a *rigor mortis* hangover.

Ever Try Bourbon?

But in Kentucky they put the pellet in the water, it seems. This should be enough to arouse suspicion. Had they dropped the tummy tickler into a pint of Bourbon, the results might have been more expeditious. The victim, who might be a candidate for any office from county supervisor to representative-at-large, would blame the ill effects on the brand, and not on his opponents.

A faint suspicion filtered through that the good Governor of Kentucky was merely going through the throes of a publicity campaign in the poisoning. His wife, however, gave the lie to this theory. Said she sincerely:

"If I'm struck dead, it was no publicity stunt. Of course, that's what the opposition would say."

Now then, Senator Barkley is taking no chances. His water pitcher will be guarded before he drinks it, and what is left will be given to a chemist for analysis, in the event the Senator becomes ill afterward. The Senator, it may be said, would much rather be defeated by ballot in the Blue Grass state than by the ice water route.

OF MUSE & MEN

New Nickel

The American buffalo and the Indian soon are to be displaced on the five cent coins of the United States. A new nickel will present Thomas Jefferson on one side, and his Monticello mansion on the other.

Mint figures show that production on the new nickels will begin in late August or early September. It is expected that within a year there will be 61,740,015 of the Jefferson nickels in circulation.

That will leave as the principal problem the matter of getting one's share of the new coins—and of the 73,890,050 dimes, 25,864,873 quarters and 11,868,338 half dollars that are expected to be issued at the same time.

* * *

Federal Art

Much has been said of the Government's venture into the arts—music, drama, literature, painting. Much more can be said about the monstrosities arising from the subsidized typewriters, stages, easels, and pianos of these federal practitioners.

A fine example of this kind of Government enterprise is a Government poster commemorating the 150th anniversary of the settlement of the Northwest territory. The poster shows an Indian stripped to the waist, wearing a headdress, sitting on a horse. It shows travelers with a Conestoga wagon, drawn by oxen, coming down the west slope of the mountains. They are preparing to build a boat to float down the Ohio river, to Marietta, O.

Now then, the Atlantic coast Indians did not wear headdresses; did not have horses. The travelers did not cross the mountains in wagons. Although the poster scene is summer, the travelers crossed in midwinter with deep snow on the ground. The partly naked Indians in the poster would have frozen to death. The wagons were driven, not by oxen, but by horses. Wide-hitched oxen would have been tangled in the forest brush.

The Government's historic message on the poster is 100 per cent fitting in spirit, but 100 per cent confused in detail.

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Protocols

Continued from page 5

As for 1937, we have only to take the list of the highly placed officials of the Red state. Witness this quotation from an article by A. Stolypine in the July (1937) issue of the review *Contre-Revolution* edited at Geneva by Leon de Poncins:

"The two brothers-in-law of Stalin, Lazarus and Moses Kaganovitch, are Ministers of Transport and of Industry, respectively; Litvinoff (Wallace - Meyer - Finkelstein) still directs the foreign policy of the Soviet Union . . . The post of ambassador at Paris is entrusted to the Jew, Louritz, in place of the Russian, Potemkine, who has been recalled to Moscow. If the ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in London, the Jew Maiski, seems to have fallen into disgrace, it is his fellow-Jew, Samuel Kagan, who represents U.S.S.R. on the London Non-Intervention Committee. A Jew named Yureneff (Gofmann) is the ambassador of the U.S.S.R. at Berlin . . . Since the beginning of the discontent in the Red Army the guard of the Kremlin and the responsibility for Stalin's personal safety is confided to the Jewish colonel, Jacob Rapaport.

"All the internment camps, with their population of seven million Russians, are in charge of the Jew, Mendel Kermann, aided by the Jews, Lazarus Kagan and Semen-Firkin. All the prisons of the country, filled with working-men and peasants, are governed by the Jew, Kairn Apeter. The news-agency and the whole press of the country are controlled by the Jews . . . The clever system of double control, organized by the late Jankel Gamarnik, head of the political staff of the army, is still functioning, so far as we can discover. I have before me the list of these highly-placed Jews, more powerful than the Bluchers and the Egonoffs, to whom the European press so often alludes. Thus the Jew, Aronchtam, whose name is never mentioned, is the Political Commissar of the Army in the Far East; the Jew Rabinovitch is the Political Commissar of the Baltic Fleet, etc.

"All this goes to prove that Stalin's government, in spite of all its attempts at camouflage, has never been, and will never be, a national government. Israel will always be the controlling power and driving force behind it. Those who do not see that the Soviet Union is not Russia must be blind."

WE ARE imploring the readers not to draw the conclusion from these facts that Jews should be the object of reprisals. Once more we state that the majority of Jews in the United States are totally innocent of the excesses perpetrated in the Jewish-dominated Soviet States of Russia which, as far back as 1917-22, are reported to have murdered 17-million non-Jews who refused to participate in the Russian revolution. The correct conclusion to be drawn is this: *Let the Jews stand shoulder to shoulder with good Americans in fighting Communism here and abroad and let them be courageous enough to disown the philosophy which motivates the Jews associated with the communistic state of Russia.* Until they do this, Christians cannot be but plagued with the temptation to identify, in some remote manner, the existence of Communism with an unfortunate race of people whose history has been one of persecution throughout the ages.

Now, in consideration of the facts that Semitism is protected in Russia; that Christianity is persecuted in Russia, when will the Jews of America get on the side of the Christians and protest against the Russian attitude, the Communistic attitude? If the Jews in Germany are dear to the Jews in America, the Christians in Russia and in Mexico are dear to the Christians in America.

Until such time as, officially and in vast numbers, the Jews of America will hold mass meetings and protest against Stalin's attitude towards the Christians in Russia, how can they expect us to warm up to a one-sided proposition against Hitler's persecution of the Jews in Germany?

We understand that two wrongs do not make a right. But we also understand that we have protested against Hitler's attitude and have waited in vain for the Jews to rise up en masse against Stalin's diabolical anti-Christianity, especially when Stalin is surrounded by commissars who are Jews and who could, if they would, put their heel down upon Christian persecution.

We Christians are fatigued with listening to the distinction between Jew and gentile. The real distinction is between Jew and Christian.

As a matter of fact, there are no Christian commissars, but there are Jewish commissars who have some influence with Stalin.

As a matter of fact, the conspiracy against civilization in the world emanates from Russia, or from those who are responsible for organizing the Russian revolution under the leadership of Trotsky, and other bad Jews who have not been castigated in the Jewish pulpits of America.

Read the above argument once more and find out definitely where SOCIAL JUSTICE stands. We are not anti-Semitic but we are pro-Christian. We are perturbed and driven to an exasperated point of watching organizations against War and Fascism upheld by milk-and-water Christians and Russian-loving Jews. *We regard every organization against War and Fascism as a menace until the officials of such organizations incorporate the war against Communism in their program.*

We may as well speak plainly and cease running behind the bush that is protected with the white flag of surrender.

We are determined to be pro-Christian for our fellow Christians in Mexico and in Russia even though the adherents of organizations against War and Fascism fling at us the charge of being anti-Semitic.

They themselves are anti-Christian by their silence.

NEXT WEEK more information on this subject will be printed as we now come to printing "*Protocol No. 2*," attributed to the Wise Men of Zion and certainly being disseminated throughout the world by the UnWise Men of Communism.

In this *Protocol No. 2* the reader discovers the following:

(1) International wars must be provoked by the international bankers.

(2) National rights must be wiped out.

(3) Rulers of provinces, once nations, must be pawns who will obey the hidden government of brain trusters who operate behind the scenes.

(4) Freedom of speech must be destroyed.

(5) The daily press must be confiscated for the use of the plotters.

Thus, *Protocol No. 2*.

"It is indispensable for our purpose that wars, so far as possible, should not result in territorial gains; war will thus be brought on to the economic ground, where the nations will not fail to perceive in the assistance we give the strength of our predominance, and this state of things will put both sides at the mercy of our international agentur; which possesses millions of eyes ever on the watch and unhampered by any limitations whatsoever. Our international rights will then wipe out national rights, in the proper sense of right, and will rule the nations precisely as the civil law of States rules the relations of their subjects among themselves.

"The administrators, whom we shall choose from among the public, with strict regard to their capacities for servile obedience, will not be persons trained in the arts of government, and will therefore easily become pawns in our game in the hands of men of learning and genius who will be their advisers, specialists bred and reared from early childhood to rule the affairs of the whole world. As is well known to you, these specialists of ours have been drawing to fit them for rule the information they need from our political plans from the lessons of history, from observations made in the events of every moment as it passes. The goyim (gentiles) are not guided by practical use of unprejudiced historical observation, but by theoretical routine without any critical regard for consequent results. We need not, therefore, take any account of them—let them amuse themselves until the hour strikes, or live on hopes of new forms of enterprising pastime, or on the memories of all they have enjoyed. For them let that play the principal part which we have persuaded them to accept as the dictates of science (theory). It is with this object in view that we are constantly, by means of our press, arousing a blind confidence in these theories. The intellectuals of the goyim will puff themselves up with their knowledge and without any logical verification of them will put into effect all the information available from science, which our agentur specialists have cunningly pieced together for the purpose of educating their minds in the direction we want.

"Do not suppose for a moment that these statements are empty words: think carefully of the successes we arranged for Darwinism, Marxism, Nietszcheism. To us Jews, at any rate, it should be plain to see what a disintegrating importance these directives have had upon the minds of the goyim.

"It is indispensable for us to take account of the thoughts, characters, tendencies of the nations in order to avoid making slips in the political and in the direction of administrative affairs. The triumph of our system, of which the component parts of the machinery may be variously disposed according to the temperament of the peoples met on our way, will fail of success if the practical application of it be not based upon a summing up of the lessons of the past in the light of the present.

"In the hands of the States of today there is a great force that creates the movement of thought in the people, and that is the Press. The part played by the Press is to keep pointing out requirements supposed to be indispensable, to give voice to the complaints of the people, to express and to create discontent. It is in the Press that the triumph of freedom of speech finds its incarnation. But the goyim States have not known how to make use of this force; and it has fallen into our hands. Through the Press we have gained the power to influence while remaining ourselves in the shade; thanks to the Press we have got the gold in our hands, notwithstanding that we have had to gather it out of oceans of blood and tears. But it has paid us, though we have sacrificed many of our people. Each victim on our side is worth in the sight of God a thousand goyim."

In conclusion, upon having read this Protocol No. 2, the best argument which the Jews of America can employ to forestall a persecution in this country and to relieve the Jews of persecution abroad, *is to join with Christians against Communism just as vigorously as they have asked Christians to join with them against Hitlerism.*

Christian pulpits must be out-done by Jewish pulpits and Christian periodicals must be matched, page for page and article for article, by Jewish periodicals in this common fight against Communism either in America, in Mexico or in Russia. Unless this challenge is met, what are Christians supposed to think of the Jews who come begging to them for assistance against Hitlerism?

Father Coughlin

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The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

England-France

FRANCO-BRITISH conferences ostensibly held to cement the relationship between England and France will undoubtedly have results more far-reaching. No sooner had England's King and Queen returned from their Parisian visit, than proposals of pacts began to abound. England and France very definitely want to be friends with each other, but they cannot agree on their other allies.

French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet would like to convince England's Viscount Halifax that European peace demands a close co-operation with Soviet Russia. France who has worked in great harmony with Russia in recent months, seeks to renew the European line-up of 1914. Close alliance with Russia however, would automatically lessen the friendliness between Britain and Germany. Halifax on the other hand, is not overly willing to relinquish the progress already made in diplomatic relations between London and Berlin.

Of greatest concern among all parties was the question of Czechoslovakia, with France and Russia bidding against Germany for British support. The only general agreement to result was a plea for Czechoslovakia to make greater liberal concessions to its minorities.

Russia

GEORGE DIMITROFF, general secretary of the Communist International has outlined a four-point program for the international proletariat, which if carried out by Communists in all countries, should "break the neck of Fascism once and for all." The "search for peace" is, temporarily at least, to be abandoned.

The Dimitroff program for which American Communists are likewise expected to strive is four-point:

1. Isolation of the Fascist regimes economically, financially, and in all other ways, "quarantining" them as a danger to non-Fascist peoples.

2. The imposition of economic sanctions against Japan, Germany and Italy until they submit to the revolutionaries and abandon all plans of future conquests.

3. Combination of the workers of all non-Fascist countries to bring such pressure upon their governments as to prevent any compromise or agreement of any kind with the Fascist countries—Italy, Germany and Japan.

4. Tightening of the sympathetic bond existing between the Soviet and workers and Communists in all the non-Fascist countries of the world.

Spruille Braden representing the United States and Jose Maria Cantilo of Argentina meet following the signing of the Chaco peace pact between Bolivia and Paraguay. (Acme)

Mexico

GOOD neighborliness will have an unpleasant time of it in Mexico unless President Cardenas' Communistic government ceases confiscation of American properties without remuneration. At least that is what Secretary of State Hull wants understood in this good neighbor's diplomatic circles. In his note so explaining, Secretary Hull assured the Mexicans that the New Deal is wholly in sympathy with their social aims, but that they must either pay for their seizure of American owned farm lands, valued at almost $10-million, or return them.

Concerning the recent Mexican seizure of $400-million worth of American owned oil properties the department has as yet made no official protest—which may or may not render consistent the same leaders who previously sought to create an international situation when a Japanese attack destroyed a Standard Oil Company boat poking its inquisitive nose into a Chinese broil where it had no business to be.

The Hull action was undoubtedly a surprise to the Mexican government, which has been expropriating farms owned by United States citizens ever since 1915, without compensatory payment. It is unlikely, however, that the Hull note will cause international repercussions. If President Cardenas finds that the U. S. demand means business, he is not likely to forget that his present position of power is directly owing to the New Deal in Washington.

Roumania

THE Hungarian ecclesiastical authorities and the Catholic minority in Roumania have united in an unavailing protest against the Roumanian government's policy towards Catholics and their institutions.

The authorities have confiscated the Catholic schools, including buildings, funds and convents. Their first schools confiscated by Roumania after the World War, these Hungarian Catholics established new schools which are being taken from them in this most recent Roumanian expropriation.

Latin America

LIKE A good deed in a naughty world shines the arbitrary settlement of the Chaco boundary on a tiny spot of a globe otherwise filled with wars and rumors of wars. Paraguay and Bolivia, the two great rival nations of Latin America, completed the permanent settlement of the boundary, a 100 year old subject of dispute, until 1935 when a temporary truce was declared.

Neutral nations represented at this Buenos Aires peace conference were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States.

Italy

STORMS of protest over what has been termed a new Rome-Berlin pact, greeted Premier Mussolini's announcement that the Jewish people must leave Italy. Unfortunately the announcement together with that of Adolf Hitler in Germany, has caused an increase in the rising tide of anti-Semitism already prevalent in most countries in Europe.

Unlike Hitler, who ordered the evacuation of the Jews without a plan of refuge, Mussolini is expected to establish a settlement in Ethiopia which Italy's 48,000 Jews may colonize if they have no place else to go.

A short time before Mussolini's public order to ban Jews from Italy, the Communist daily of New York announced an increase of anti-Fascist sentiment in Italy.

"Spontaneous mass actions," said the article written by General Secretary of the Comintern George Dimitroff, "are breaking out now in one, now in another part of Italy. In many towns, leaflets and slogans are circulated protesting against the war and the privation it has brought to the working masses.

"In Italy, anti-Fascists despite the furious terror of the authorities, collect funds for the Spanish loyalists and send them to Spain. And Fascist authorities are seriously concerned at cases of damage done to weapons sent to the Fascist rebels."

Oslo Nations

A LITTLE entente of seven nations has made itself heard from Copenhagen. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherland and Sweden, members of the "Oslo States," have announced their intention "never to participate in any conflict between great powers."

Specifically, the group objected to article 16 of the League of Nations covenant which compels all member nations to impose sanctions on and take sides against aggressor nations. The group declared that they shall hereafter regard the sanctions system as being non-obligatory in character, not only for their own group of states, but for all League members. The seven nations pledged their support to all efforts to halt the world armament race.

Japan-China

THE Chino-Japanese war may yet become a Russo-Japanese affair if the diplomatic arguments are not soon ironed out. The repeated gains of the Japs despite floods and natural pestilences have discomforted the court of Stalin who is determined that the oriental fascists must be stopped.

Stalin's protest however, is not as frightening to the aggressors as he would like to have it. For one thing the Soviet has been so internally shaken that it is very unlikely that that country could rally a loyal army from its abused population, even in self defense. The most recent proscription admittedly instigated by dictator Stalin himself is a clear indication that the red leader is not even sure of his own officers.

In the meantime, the war which has been going on for more than a year, has caused the loss of more than 1,300,000 Chinese lives, and the destruction of Chinese property valued at $5-billion. In addition to those killed, the Chinese report a total of almost 500,000 injured, and refugees numbering 35,000,000.

Belgian Congo

(Continued from Page 10)

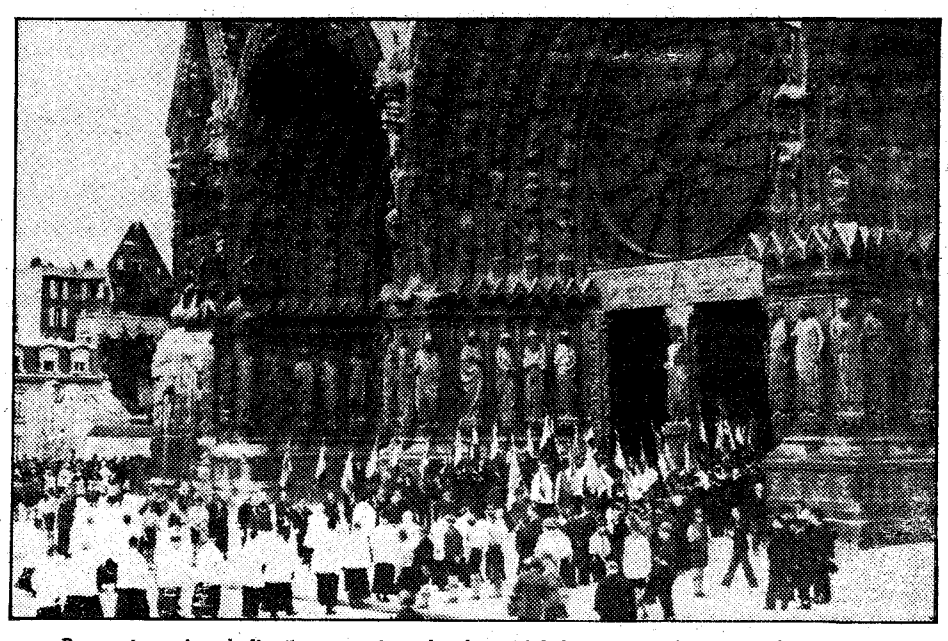
THE THIRD great Congo corporation is the *Union Miniere,* which controls the concession for the fabulously rich copper fields of the Katanga, as well as immense deposits of coal, tin, and zinc This corporation is likewise under the control of the *Societe Generale.*

While conditions have improved in the mining regions, still little has been done in regard to the sudden change in temperatures. The mornings are bitterly raw which may be one reason why so many Congo natives die under forty. More than half of them have colds. The moment pneumonia strikes, they succumb. Congestion of the lungs vies with sleeping sickness as the ravager of the Congo.

The one bright spot in the ruthless exploitation that has characterized the Belgian Congo is the good accomplished by the Christian missionaries, Catholic and Protestant alike. They are the principal ones who live their religion and put a human meaning into the so-called civilization of Africa.

They have fought constantly against the exploitation of the natives. The Catholic figure of Father Brandsma looms large in the Congo. He is devoting his energy to a change in the copal methods. This substance, which is found at the roots of trees in swampy jungles, is employed in the manufacture of varnish. Natives stand all day in water up to their hips to gather the precious material. Not only the men, but women and children often go. They invariably catch cold, develop pneumonia and die. The priest believes that only the men should go forth and then at only specific periods, adequately protected with hip boots. The authorities are aiding him in his heroic fight.

The natural resources and riches of the Belgian Congo defy computation. There is little wonder why the eye of the universe is being focused on this region. How it has been corralled by the *Societe Generale,* a privately owned bank, is more modern history that you should know.



Procession of rededication entering the beautiful historic cathedral at Rheims, 20 years after its destruction during the World War. Even while the services were being held, diplomats in Paris were working to realign Europe as it was in 1914. (Acme)

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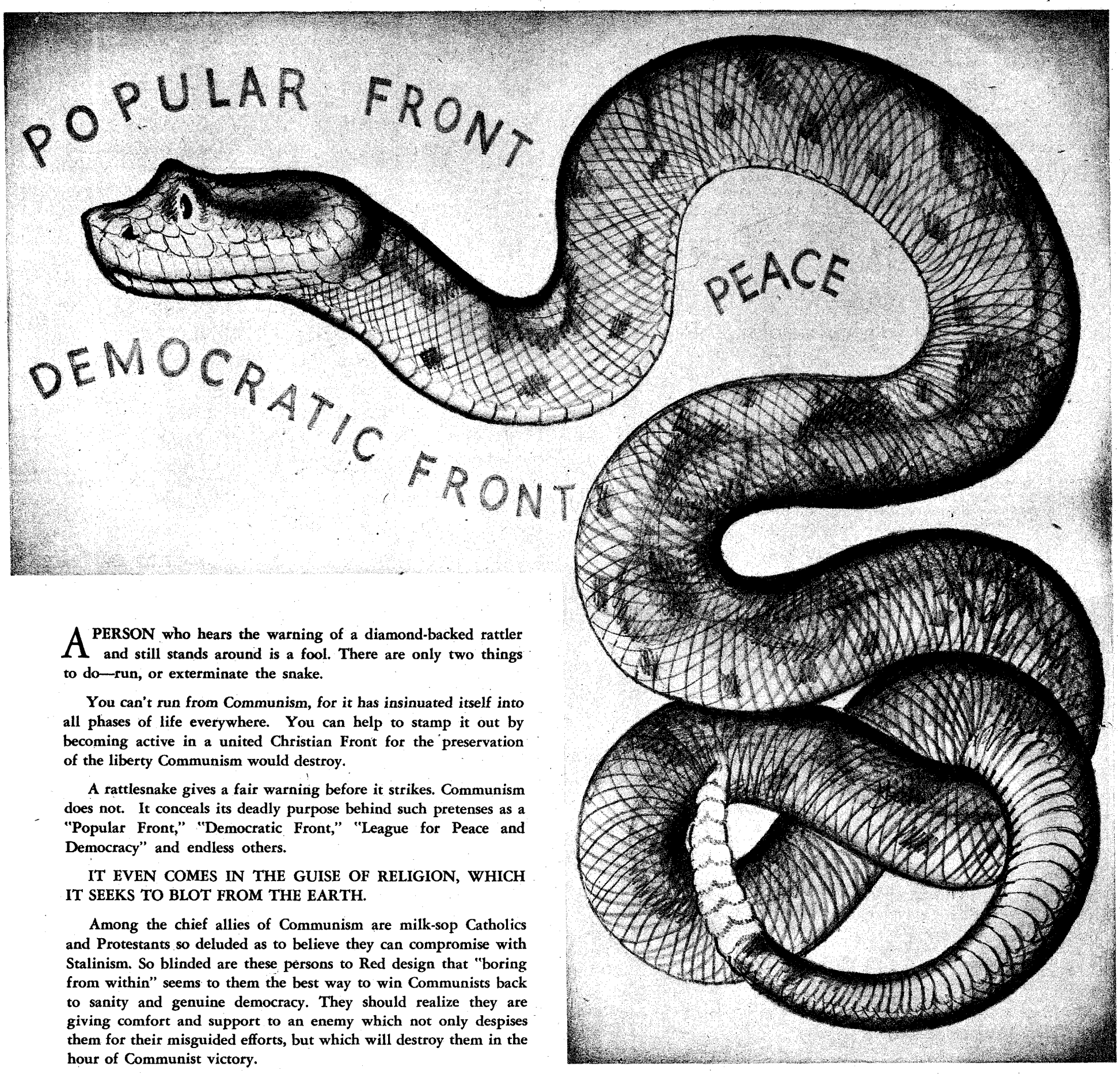
YOU CAN'T COMPROMISE WITH A RATTLESNAKE



A PERSON who hears the warning of a diamond-backed rattler and still stands around is a fool. There are only two things to do—run, or exterminate the snake.

You can't run from Communism, for it has insinuated itself into all phases of life everywhere. You can help to stamp it out by becoming active in a united Christian Front for the preservation of the liberty Communism would destroy.

A rattlesnake gives a fair warning before it strikes. Communism does not. It conceals its deadly purpose behind such pretenses as a "Popular Front," "Democratic Front," "League for Peace and Democracy" and endless others.

IT EVEN COMES IN THE GUISE OF RELIGION, WHICH IT SEEKS TO BLOT FROM THE EARTH.

Among the chief allies of Communism are milk-sop Catholics and Protestants so deluded as to believe they can compromise with Stalinism. So blinded are these persons to Red design that "boring from within" seems to them the best way to win Communists back to sanity and genuine democracy. They should realize they are giving comfort and support to an enemy which not only despises them for their misguided efforts, but which will destroy them in the hour of Communist victory.

A Christian who takes sides with Red groups in America today is in the same category as a soldier who deserts to the enemy in time of battle.

The place for you, as a Christian, is on the Christian Front. Since your liberty is directly and very personally involved, it is your DUTY to yourself to help save the system of Christian society that has preserved that liberty. A person who places no value on freedom does not deserve to enjoy it.

Will you not take your part in the fight to save America from the stark tragedy of Communism? Will you through apathy and indifference withhold your help in the hour of America's greatest need?

You can hear the rattle of the serpent. You can SEE it coiled before you.

Remember—you can't run. You MUST stay—and fight.

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is_____

My Address Is_____

City or Town_____ State_____

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QUESTIONS *for this* WEEK

QUESTION NO. 9
WHO PRINCIPALLY OWNS THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS?

1. The House of Morgan
2. The United States Government
3. The Rothschilds
4. Private corporations
5. The Bank of England
6. The Bank of France
7. The American people
8. The state governments

QUESTION NO. 10
WHY IS COMMUNISM ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

1. Communism is opposed to education
2. Communism aims at abolition of private ownership of property
3. Communism is opposed to Fascism which is completely Christian
4. Christ was a fascist
5. Christianity believes in exploiting the workers
6. Christianity upholds abuses of industrial capitalism

Start in Right Here

QUESTION NO. 1
WHO FIRST TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE?

1. Karl Marx
2. Leo XIII
3. Jesus Christ
4. Pius IX
5. Henry George
6. Lenin
7. Mussolini
8. George Bernard Shaw

QUESTION NO. 2
WHAT ALONE MAKES A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. The United States Senate
2. The Supreme Court
3. The House of Representatives
4. The Chief Executive
5. The Constitution
6. Free elections
7. Christianity
8. Temperament of the American people.

QUESTION NO. 3
WHAT IS AMERICA'S STRONGEST SAFEGUARD AGAINST COMMUNISM?

1. The Constitution
2. The United States Army
3. The United States Navy
4. Fascism
5. Protestantism
6. Catholicism
7. A Christian Front
8. Abundance of natural wealth
9. The American form of government.
10. American capitalism

QUESTION NO. 4
OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM WHY IS FASCISM THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS?

1. Fascism guarantees free elections
2. Fascism permits freedom of political action
3. Fascism recognizes private ownership of property.
4. Fascism is against war.
5. Fascism is by nature more secure financially
6. Fascism permits free exercise of religion
7. Fascism is more representative of the people
8. Fascism teaches the state exists for the individual

QUESTION NO. 5
WHO IS FRANK HAGUE?

1. Police commissioner of Newark, New Jersey
2. Mayor of Jersey City
3. Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey
4. C.I.O. Organizer
5. Safety Commissioner of Jersey City
6. New York World's Fair Executive
7. Governor of Massachusetts
8. Police chief of Philadelphia.

QUESTION NO. 6
JOHN L. LEWIS IS HEAD OF WHICH INDUSTRIAL UNION?

1. United Automobile Workers
2. Longshoremen
3. Maritime workers
4. Steel workers
5. Typographers
6. United Mine workers
7. Textile workers
8. C.I.O.

QUESTION NO. 7
OF WHAT NATIONALITY IS FRANCISCO FRANCO?

1. Italian
2. Jewish
3. Spanish
4. Portuguese
5. German
6. French
7. Swedish
8. Swiss
9. Belgian
10. Dutch

QUESTION NO. 8
WHAT IS THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTING CAUSE OF OUR ECONOMIC MISERY?

1. Communism
2. Fascism
3. Nazism
4. The New Deal
5. Hooverism
6. Overproduction of goods
7. Financial capitalism

If you are planning on winning $6,000.00, $2,800.00, $2,000.00, $600.00 or any of the lesser cash prizes in the great "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, your time to enter is almost up.

Each and every one of the Cash Awards listed below will be DOUBLED if their winners are shown by the records to have entered the Contest before Midnight of Saturday, August 13.

Only a few more weeks until SOCIAL JUSTICE once more distributes a harvest of cash prizes to those who KNOW social justice and the economic principles of Father Coughlin.

Will you be included in the next list of prize-winners? This great Contest is the LAST of a series of four educational competitions in SOCIAL JUSTICE. You can win as easily as any other contestant. But—

YOU MUST ENTER NOW TO HAVE YOUR PRIZE DOUBLED!

GRAND PRIZE	**$3,000.00**
Second Prize - - -	$1,400.00
Third Prize - - - -	$1,000.00
Fourth Prize - - - -	$300.00
Fifth Prize - - - - -	$200.00
4 of $25.00 ea. - - -	$100.00
50 of $10.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
100 of $5.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
	$7,000.00

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two new yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four new half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST. These subscriptions must be from persons NOT taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail at the time the subscription is taken.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

7. ALL PRIZES DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS AND RETURN TEN SOLUTIONS IN THAT TIME.

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.
3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

Address

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

FORTUNE PLUS EDUCATION FOR *FAST ACTION*

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Last Call!

For the convenience of those who have delayed their entry into the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, the first ten contest questions are reprinted on the opposite page. Fifty cents in coin (not stamps) remitted TODAY with your answers to these first ten questions will place you on an equal footing with every other person entered in the Contest.

Time is passing. Within a few days you will have lost forever your opportunity to enter the great national "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, and have your prize DOUBLED in the event of victory.

IN ORDER TO WIN A DOUBLE PRIZE THE LETTER BEARING YOUR ENTRY COUPON MUST BE POSTMARKED AT OR BEFORE MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

That means there must be no further delay on your part.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH will go to the winner of the Grand Prize who is shown by the records to have entered the Contest before Midnight of Saturday, August 13.

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS will go to the winner of the Second Prize who enters at or before that hour.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH will be awarded the winner of the Third Prize who enters in time.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ALL will be awarded 159 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE for the best sets of answers to 50 simple Christian and social justice questions—IF—those 159 winners are shown by the records to have entered before Midnight of Saturday, August 13.

This is the greatest of all SOCIAL JUSTICE educational competitions—and you cannot afford to remain out of it. By entering and persevering to the end you (1) educate yourself in the principles of social justice (2) strike for fortune and (3) assist in the nation-wide campaign to place our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine before five million American readers.

Remember—the net proceeds of the contest go into the broadcasting fund of the Radio League of the Little Flower to aid in defraying the cost of Father Coughlin's broadcasts next season.

It is your DUTY as an American citizen to LEARN social justice in these troublous times. It is your privilege to strike for fortune for yourself. It is your pleasure to aid in meeting the high costs of sending the message of Father Coughlin into millions of homes in the Nation.

Remember the Last Hour—Midnight of Saturday, August 13. Under the rules you must remit a total of $2.50 for each set of solutions and also obtain two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE.

YOU MAY SEND IN THE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ANY TIME BEFORE THE FINAL CLOSE OF THE CONTEST 10 WEEKS FROM NOW.

BUT—

IN ORDER TO HAVE YOUR PRIZE DOUBLED IN THE EVENT OF VICTORY, YOU MUST ENTER BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, AUGUST 13.

Fifty Cents sent in today with your answers to the first ten Contest questions could mean the changing point in your life.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH CAN BE WAITING FOR YOU—

IF YOU ENTER NOW

TO WIN $6,000.00 YOU MUST ENTER BEFORE MIDNIGHT, AUGUST 13

**"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been'."**

Just what it is all about," and this what happened.

I can't begin to explain how sorry I am that I did not enter the contest within the first five weeks, because the prize would have been doubled. I can assure you that my entrance into your new contest will be right away.

I was educated in

**—MISS MILDRED MILUTIN,
Winner of the Grand Prize, in the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest.**

fourth prize of $50, so in the recently concluded "America Today" Contest. Had my entry been in during the first five weeks of the contest, the amount would have been doubled.

In reply to your request I permit me to state the fo

**—REV. FATHER JOSEPH C. SCHAEFER
Winner of Fourth Prize in the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest.**

Those are, indeed, sad words. They need never have been written, because just a little more alertness on the part of the writers would have resulted in a doubling of their prizes in the recently concluded "AMERICA TODAY" Contest.

Although none of the leading prize-winners in our last contest entered in time to have their prizes doubled, nine of the $25.00 winners did so and received $50.00 each. Sixty-four of the $10.00 winners were in the contest in time to receive $20.00 each. BUT—

THE LEADING WINNERS COULD HAVE RECEIVED CHECKS JUST TWICE AS LARGE AS THOSE THEY DID RECEIVE — IF — THEY HAD ONLY ENTERED DURING THE EARLY WEEKS.

Don't let this happen to you.

By entering today and sending Fifty Cents with your answers to the first ten questions, you are in line not only for a prize but for a DOUBLED PRIZE in the event you are adjudged a winner.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH!

This is the neat fortune you will receive if you enter before Midnight of Saturday, August 13, and are adjudged winner of the Grand Prize.

Can you afford NOT to enter now?

USE OF THIS COUPON ENTERS YOU

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first ten questions in your "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

Question No. 1 ..... ☐ Question No. 6 ..... ☐
Question No. 2 ..... ☐ Question No. 7 ..... ☐
Question No. 3 ..... ☐ Question No. 8 ..... ☐
Question No. 4 ..... ☐ Question No. 9 ..... ☐
Question No. 5 ..... ☐ Question No. 10 ..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

Fill and return NOW with 50 cents in coin—and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory. You then remit weekly or until you have sent $2.50 for a full set of solutions.

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND

Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

Following are my solutions to the first ten questions in your "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest. I understand that by entering now my prize will be doubled if I am adjudged a winner.

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

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Question No. 2 ..... ☐ Question No. 7 ..... ☐
Question No. 3 ..... ☐ Question No. 8 ..... ☐
Question No. 4 ..... ☐ Question No. 9 ..... ☐
Question No. 5 ..... ☐ Question No. 10 ..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....

MY ADDRESS IS .....

CITY OR TOWN ..... STATE .....

Fill and return NOW with 50 cents in coin—and you're on your way to a DOUBLED prize in the event of victory. You then remit weekly or until you have sent $2.50 for a full set of solutions.

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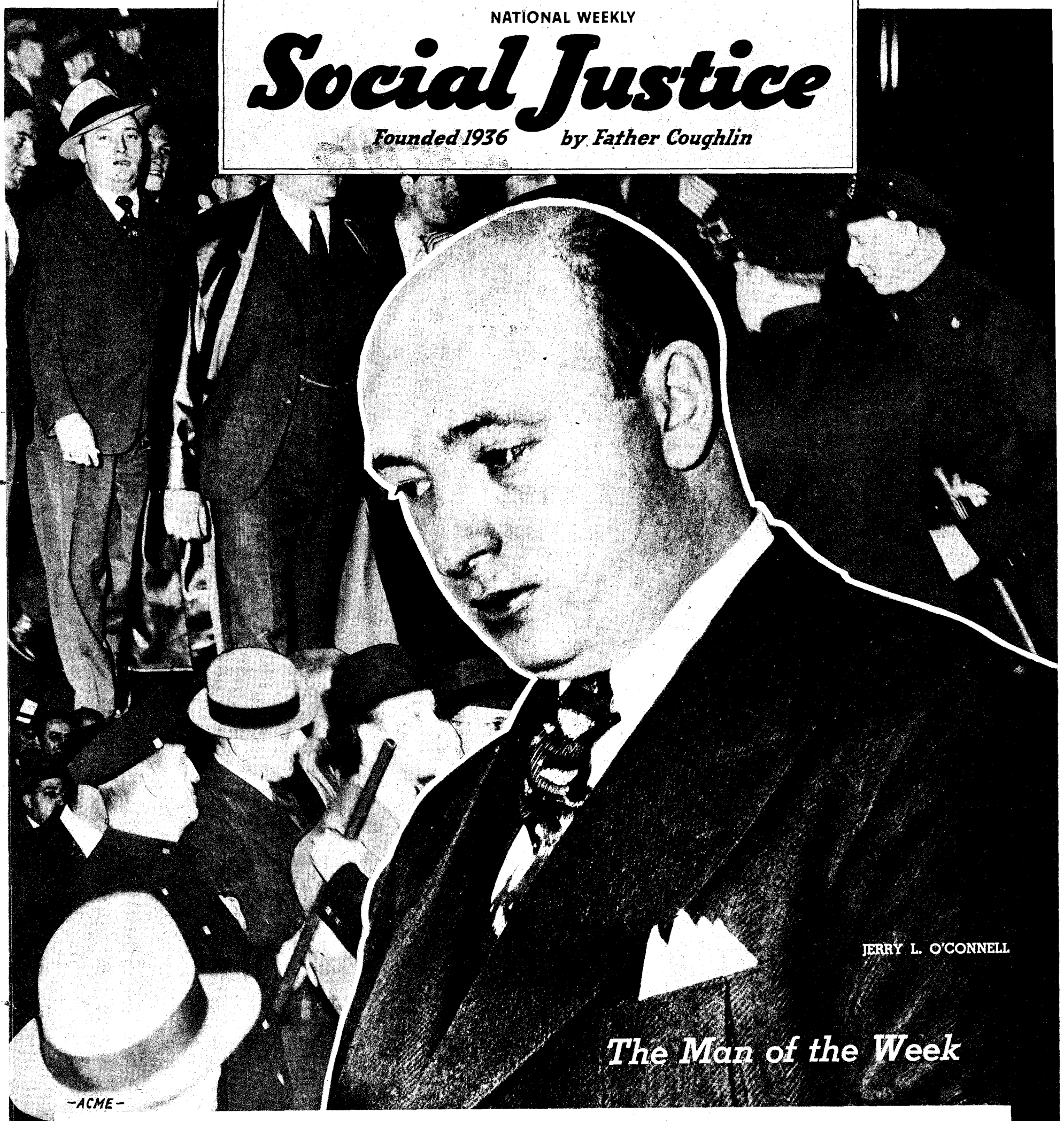
NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin



JERRY L. O'CONNELL

-ACME-

The Man of the Week

Jerry L. O'Connell, *"Liberal"*

CLAIMING his Montana primary victory as a vindication of President Roosevelt's New Deal, Representative Jerry L. O'Connell also "admits" that his election is a victory for the forces of the new liberalism. Communists, having dropped their own name and party affiliation, to vote for those candidates whom Mr. Roosevelt designates as "liberal," of course, supported him.

"My victory against the tory and reactionary forces of Montana," said O'Connell, "was a smashing repudiation of 'bounding Bertie Wheeler' and his betrayal of the progressive and liberal cause."

The "betrayal" referred to consisted of Senator Burton K. Wheeler's defiance of the President on Supreme Court packing and other "dictatorial" steps.

O'Connell's claim of a "New Deal victory" would be sounder had he not been a candidate in a field of five ALL PROFESSING TO SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL.

"The President wants me elected" is a popular vote-getting slogan these days. O'Connell used it. He told the voters that President Roosevelt wanted him "to fight like hell to defeat Senator Wheeler's machine so he wouldn't be back in 1940."

Elected to represent the people of Montana, O'Connell is remembered as one of the Hague-baiting orators who took time out last spring to invade Jersey City and attempt to speak in defiance of the mayor, city ordinances, and the prevailing sentiment of the citizens against "Reds" and their leftist supporters. When the crowd booed him, O'Connell called for police protection.

O'Connell attempted to make much of the "free speech" issue, resorting to the Communists' tactics of free speech for the purpose of destroying free speech. It all ties in.

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